PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
Date Rec'd MAY 26 1920
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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE ARGONNE OFFENSIVE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

VOL. 1. NO. 25. ANDERNACH, GERMANY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1919.

GEN. HOWZE MAKES CHIEF ADDRESS AT DEDICATION OF THIRD DIV. MEMORIAL

Andernach, Aug. 8th.—The dedication of the 3rd Division Memorials to be erected at Chateau-Thierry will take place tomorrow morning in the little Marne town at 11 o'clock.

Major General Robert L. Howze, commander of the 3rd Division; Brigadier Generals William M. Cruikshank and Fred W. Sladen, recently in command of the 3rd F. A. Brigade and the 5th Brigade, respectively, and Chaplain C. C. Merrill have gone to Chateau-Thierry to conduct the ceremonies.

In dedicating the memorial, which will be completed as soon as the construction of the bridge makes it possible, General Howze will make the following address:

"Again Chateau-Thierry, the 'key to Paris,' is a watchword known to the world. In and about this beautiful city some of the fiercest battles in history have been fought. Charles V, Napoleon, and in 1914 the Hun made his appearance, and then again in May, 1918, only to be driven out forever in July of the same year. This city which nestles in the picturesque valley of the Marne occupies a unique place in history and may be considered a bulwark of civilization, a shrine dear to the hearts of the men of the 3rd Division, to the people of France, and to our posterity.

"Today we are assembled here to mark this spot and to commemorate a great event in the history of the world—the winning of the World War.

"On this place the 3rd Division in heroic defense received its baptism in blood and secured immortal fame. In this vicinity and along this river it earned its title, that of the 'Marne Division,' and made good the statement of its commander, Major General Joseph T. Dickman, who when asked by the commander of the French corps if he thought his troops would stand, replied: 'Nous resterons la.' Here, the living men of the 3rd Division, the 'Marne Division,' have undertaken to rear two honorable and durable monuments, one in memory of our dead, the other commemorating the services performed by the Division in helping to win the great war by contributing its whole strength towards the defeat of the most powerful military nation in the world.

"We believe these monuments will proclaim to those who come to Chateau-Thierry the magnitude and importance of the events in this vicinity and other fields of France during the great war.

"It seems right and proper that on this occasion I quote partially from the immortal Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address:

"'We are met on a great battlefield * * * We have come to dedicate a portion of that field * * * But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from those honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain * * *.'

"No place could claim preference over this memorable spot, and with prayers to Almighty God for His blessings we dedicate these sites, and we have begun the work on the monuments. May they be carried to completion, and remain as long as Heaven permits the works of man to exist, fit emblems, both of the events in memory of which they are to be raised, and of the gratitude of those who are responsible for them. We not only desire to memorialize the dead, but we desire to show our deep sense of the value and importance of the achievements of the living who contributed to the success of our armies, by rearing these evidences of gratitude, so placed that they may be seen by the eye of those who may care to see—to keep alive proper sentiments and foster a constant and lasting regard for the highest principles of right and justice.

"May the light of peace forever rest upon our beloved country, upon heroic France, and upon the whole world!"

This address will probably be followed by a reply from the mayor of Chateau-Thierry, and then probably will come the invocation by Chaplain C. C. Merrill.

It is possible that General John J. Pershing will be able to attend the ceremonies and take a part in them, but this is quite doubtful.

A large number of French dignitaries and officials will likely be present at the dedication.

This dedication of the memorial which is to stand for the achievements of the 3rd Division and in memory of those who fell in battle is a fitting event with which to close the exploits of the 3rd Division in Europe.

UNIFORMS CAN BE WORN ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Most men who have been in the service as long as the majority of the 3rd Division have are tired of the uniform and are quite anxious to get into some other kind of togs.

Nevertheless, there will come special occasions in the future when many will have a desire to put on the old uniform again for one day. It is a common notion, however, that this is forbidden after the expiration of the three months following the date of one's discharge.

But this is not true. Authority to wear the uniform on special occasions exists under an act approved Feb. 28, 1919, the principal provision being that one wears the insignia denoting that he has been discharged, which in our case is the red chevron.

The act is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in the present war may, upon honorable discharge and return to civil life, permanently retain one complete suit of our uniform clothing, including the overcoat, and such articles of personal apparel and equipment as may be authorized, respectively, by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, and may wear such uniform clothing after such discharge: Provided, That the uniform above referred to shall include some distinctive mark or insignia issued, respectively by the War Department or Navy Department to all enlisted personnel so discharged. The word 'Navy' shall include the officers and enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard who have served with the Navy during the present war.

"Sec. 2. That the provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons who served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the present war honorably discharged since April 6th, 1917. And in cases where such clothing and uniforms have been restored to the Government on their discharge the same or similar clothing and uniform in kind and value as near as may be shall be returned and given to such soldiers, sailors and marines.

THIRD DIVISION BOXERS

A detachment of eight well known Marne Division boxers will leave with the Division Headquarters. The party includes Humzer of the 4th Infantry, Nelson, 4th Infantry; Gorman and Caliendo, of the 30th Infantry; Conway, of the 76th Field Artillery; Cook, of the 3rd Military Police; Mancino, of the 7th Infantry and Mattiola, of the 38th Infantry. Kelling, of the 7th Infantry, is in charge as trainer and matchmaker. A series of boxing shows will be arranged to pass away the time on the boat.

FIGHTING MARNE DIVISION ON THE WAY TO THEIR HOMES AT LAST; WITH CARS DECORATED WITH FLAGS AND INSIGNIAS

GEN. F. W. SLADEN TAKES COMMAND OF 8TH INFANTRY

Andernach, Aug. 8th.—Brigadier General Fred W. Sladen, commander of the 5th Brigade from March 30, 1918, till the first week of August, 1919, has been placed in command of the 8th Infantry, which is to remain a part of the American Forces in Germany.

General Sladen joined the 3rd Division in Camp Merritt just before the Division began sailing for Europe. He was with the Division through all of its campaigns, and was Division Commander from Aug. 19, 1918, till Aug. 25, 1918. He was in command of the 5th Brigade on its long hike into Germany, and remained with the Division during the nine months of occupation.

On the eve of the departure of the 3rd Division for America, General Sladen has been removed from his old command and assigned to that of the 8th Infantry, which only recently arrived in the Rhineland and which, it is expected, will remain for some time as a part of the American Forces in Germany, which are commanded by Major General Henry T. Allen.

General Sladen's commendable record as colonel in the Regular Army, and later as commander of the 5th Brigade, insures him as a man particularly capable of taking charge of a large part of the permanent Rhine garrison.

OFFICIAL PIN OF SOCIETY 3RD DIVISION APPEARS

The 3d Division Society's official pin made its appearance during the past week.

The pin is small and extremely neat. In the center is the Division insignia. About that is a red circle on which are enscribed the words "Marne Division"

and six gold stars, representing the Division's engagements in battle.

These pins are on sale at the office of G-3, Division Headquarters. They should be purchased by organizations and then sold to the men for seven marks, each.

It will be practically impossible to get these pins in the United States as the dies were made here in Europe and if they are reproduced there the cost will be greater.

Friday, August 8th.—Going, going—gone!

That's the 3rd Division, as far as Germany is concerned.

By 6:30 o'clock tonight over half of the Division will have entrained for Brest.

The last train will leave Andernach at 3:49 p. m. Monday.

The last train leaving today is Train No. 14, and but twenty-five trains will be required to carry the entire Division.

The organizations which have left up to date departed from Germany with fully as much pomp and ceremony as accompanied their entrance into Bocheland.

Decorated with the Stars and Stripes and large posters bearing the Division insignia and the title "Third Division" or "Marne Division," the long trains of gray American cars made an imposing sight.

Practically every train has left according to scheduled time, and thus far there have been no mishaps.

Along the route followed by the trains through 3rd Division territory hundreds of Germans turned out to watch the departure of the soldiers who have lived in their homes and occupied their land.

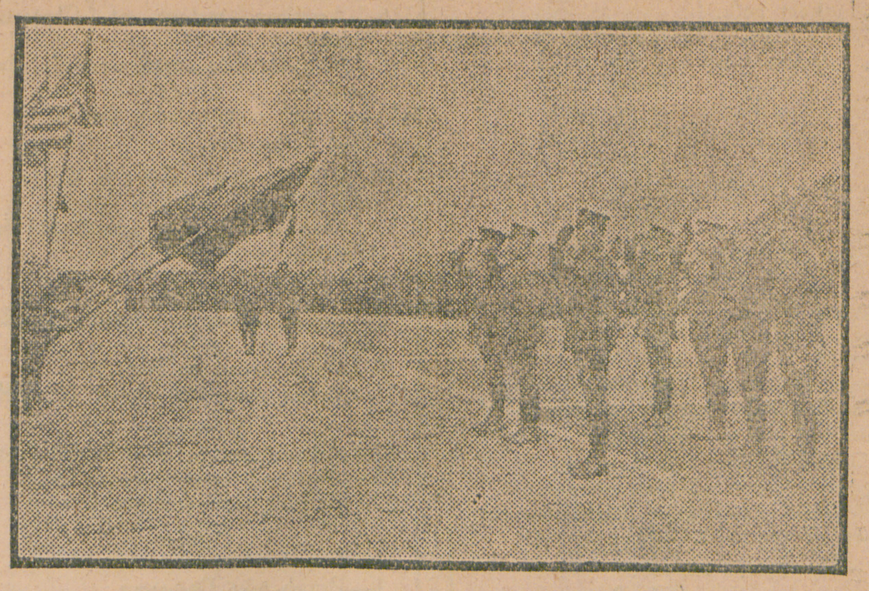
Instead of rejoicing, as might be expected, many of the Germans evidenced a real grief.

Here and there an old "codger," veteran of the Franco-Prussian War as well as the Great War, waved his hat to some particular American he knew and bade him "God Speed."

Among the frau's and fraulleins there were tears, particularly among the latter, many of whom were saying good-bye to their "schatzes" for the last time.

It was a unique departure for a conquering army from an enemy's country.

(Continued page 8, column 5)



DECORATION OF COLORS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE THIRD F. A. BRIGADE, BY GENERAL PERSHING, AT ANDERNACH, AUGUST 2, 1919

From left to right: General Pershing; Major General Robert L. Howze, commander of the 3rd Division; Major General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American Forces in Germany. Second row, left to right: Col. J. G. Quekemeyer, aide to General Pershing; Brigadier General W. W. Harts, chief of staff of the American Forces in Germany; Brigadier General William Cruikshank, commander of the 3rd F. A. Brigade; and Capt. Henry Merritt, secretary of the general staff, 3rd Division.

GLOOM IN 7TH MACHINE GUN BN. TURNS TO JOY OVER HOME ORDERS

Andernach, Aug. 8th.—Grief over the departure of the 3rd Division changed to joy yesterday in the 7th Machine Gun Battalion when orders were received that only the men of the organization who still had time to serve, and those who had re-enlisted, would be kept in Germany.

The emergency men will leave for the United States with the 3rd Division, traveling from Andernach on Train No. 17, which is scheduled to go at 3:49 p. m. tomorrow.

Only about eighty men of the battalion will remain in Germany. Replacements from the 1st Division and other organizations will take the places of the men who are going home.

The order to remain in Germany, which was received by the 7th Machine Gun Battalion last Monday, brought real grief, for the men considered themselves just about ready to board the ship for home.

Battalion headquarters were moved to Coblenz and the men were trying to reconcile themselves to their fate when the good news was received yesterday.

Men Who Enlisted Before April 2, 1917

Numbers of enlisted men have been misinformed to the effect that if they enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, they would be retained on active service until the expiration of their enlistment period of seven years.

But notice has been sent from the War Department that this policy will not be pursued. For the present, the services of such men may be needed, but as soon as they can be spared, it is the intention to furlough all of them to the reserve, who have not re-enlisted, and who shall have completed the prescribed period of active service of three or four years, as the case may be.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE WORLD WAR AT A GLANCE

1914

July

28—Austria declares war on Serbia.

August

4—Germans enter Belgium.
9—Fall of Liége.
21-23—British-French defeat at Mons-Charleroi.
26—Germans destroy Louvain.
26—Hindenburg's victory at Tannenburg.

September

2—Russians take Lemberg.
6-10—Battle of the Marne.
16—Russians driven from East Prussia.
22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

October

9—Germans take Antwerp.
31—Terrific German German attack at Ypres.

November

1—Germans defeated by British at Ypres.
1—German naval victory off Coronel, Chile.
7—Japanese take Tsing-tao.
10—Emden sunk.

December

2—Austrians take Belgrade.
8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.
14—Serbs recapture Belgrade.
24—First German air raid over England.

1915

January

24—British naval victory in North Sea.

February

18—German blockade of "War Zone" around England begun.
19—Dardenelles bombarded by English and French warships.

March

10—British take Neuve Chapelle.
17—Russians take Przemsyl.

April

23—First gas attack at Ypres.
26—Allied landing on Gallipoli peninsula.

May

2—Teutons break Russian lines on the Dunajec.
7—Lusitania sunk.
23—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

June

3—Teutons retake Przemsyl.
22—Teutons retake Lemberg.

July

31—Teutons take Lublin.

August

—Teutons take Warsaw.
19—Arabic sunk
25—Teutons take Brest-Litovsk.

September

18—Germans retake Vilna; Russian retreat ends.
25—French offensive starts in Champagne.

October

5—Allies land at Saloniki.
6—Teutons enter Serbia.

November

5—Teutons take Nish.

December

2—Bulgars take Monastir.
15—Sir John French succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
19—Withdrawal from Gallipoli begun.

1916

January

8—Evacuation of Gallipoli ended.

February

16—Russians take Erzerum.
21—Germans attack Verdun.
25—Germans take Fort Douamont.

March

24—Sussex torpedoed.

April

17—Russians take Trebizond.
29—Surrender of General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara.

May

16—Austrians begin offensive against Italians in Trentino.
24—Great Britain adopts conscription.
31—Naval battle of Jutland begun.

June

4—Brusiloff's offensive begun.
5—Kitchener drowned.

July

1—Battle of the Somme begun.

August

9—Italians take Gorizia.
27—Rumania joins the Allies.

September

26—British on Somme take Combles.
28—Rumanians defeated at Hermannstadt.

October

8—German submarine attacks off American coast.
26—Mackensen defeats Rumanians in Dobruda.

November

15—Defeat of Rumanians at Tirgujiu.

December

6—Lloyd George Premier of Great Britain.
6—Teutons enter Bucharest.

1917

January

31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.

February

3—United States severs relations with Germany.
24—British recapture Kut-el-Amara.

March

11—British occupy Bagdad.
11—Russian revolution.
15—Abdication of the Czar.
17—German retreat in France.

April

6—United States declares war on Germany.
9—British take Vimy Ridge.

May

15—Pétain placed in command of French armies.
17—Kerensky made Russian war minister.
18—Wilson signs Selective Service Act.

June

7—British blow up Messines Ridge.
26—First American troops in France.
29—Greece joins Allies.

July

1—Russian offensive.
19—Russian retreat and débacle.
31—Battle of Passchendaele Ridge begun.

August

24—Italians take Monte Santo.

September

3—Germans take Riga.

October

23—French Aisne drive.
24—Teuton offensive in Italy (Caporeto).
28—Teutons recapture Gorizia.

November

3—First American fight with Germans.
6—Italians fall back to Piave line.
13—Clemenceau Premier of France.
22—Byng's tank attack on Cambrai.

December

2—Germans counter-attack at Cambrai.
11—British occupy Jerusalem.

1918

January

31—First Americans in front-line trenches.

February

21—British take Jericho.

March

3—Treaty of Brest-Litovst.
21—German offensive opens.
23—Big Bertha bombards Paris.
29—Foch made Commander in Chief.

April

9—Second phase of German offensive on Armentieres front.
12—Haig's "backs to the wall" dispatch.
28—Germans take Mount Kemmel.

May

27—Third phase of German attack on Chemin des Dames.
29—Germans take Soissons.

June

6—American victory at Chateau-Thierry.
8—New German attack west of Soissons.
11—French counter-blows begun.

July

14—Last German offensive in Marne.
18—Foch's great offensive opens.
31—Marshal Eichhorn assassinated in Ukraine.

August

8—British offensive around Montdidier.
29—British recapture Bapaume.
31—British recapture Mount Kemmel.

September

13—Americans take St. Mihiel salient.
26—Americans open Argonne battle.
30—Bulgaria signs armistice.

October

1—French take St. Quentin.
1—British take Damascus.
2—Serbs enter Nish.
9—Allies take Cambrai.

November

4—Austrians surrender.
9—Kaiser abdicates.
11—German armistice signed.
21—German fleet surrendered.
25—French enter Strasbourg.

December

1—Americans enter Germany.
16—Americans reach Coblenz.

1919

January

18—Paderewski forms Polish coalition Cabinet.

February

10—New outbreaks of mobs in Berlin.
14—League of Nations plan presented at Paris.
21—Civil war in Bavaria; Kurt Eisner assassinated.

March

21—Bolshevist coup in Hungary.

April

25—First German peace delegates reach Versailles.
28—Revised League of Nations covenant adopted by Peace Conference.

May

2—Red régime crushed at Munich, Bavaria.
7—Germans receive Peace Treaty at Versailles.

June

16—Revised Peace Treaty handed to Germans.
22—Germans vote to accept Peace Treaty.
28—Germans sign Peace Treaty.

ELEVENTH HOUR CHANGES IN TRAVELING ORDERS

A few minor changes have been made in the entraining schedule for the 3d Division.

Instead of going on Train No. 25, Bakery Company, No. 11, 3d M. O. R. S., and Mobile Bath Unit, No. 10, will go on Train No. 23, which leaves at 5:40 a.m., August 11th.

Headquarters Pool will go on Train No. 24, which leaves at 1:30 p. m., August 11th.

THIRD DIVISION MONUMENT FUND NOW 492,369 MARKS

The collections for the 3d Division Monument Fund, to date, are as follows:

	Marks
Hdqrs. Troop and Detachment	4499.00
5th Field Sig Bn.	9721.50
7th Machine Gun Bn.	6061.00
Hdqrs., 5th Brigade	1250.73
8th Machine Gun Bn.	14,286.00
4th Infantry	72290.50
7th Infantry	65756.77
Hdqrs., 6th Brigade	1296.00
9th Machine Gun Bn.	14056.00
30th Infantry	47,326.50
38th Infantry	54570.00
6th Engineers	29035.25
Hdqrs., 3d F. A. Brigade	2718.00
10th Field Artillery	23609.00
18th Field Artillery	37006.00
76th Field Artillery	28390.00
3d Train Hdqrs.	1879.00
3d Military Police Co.	4310.00
3d Supply Tn.	9835.00
3d Sanitary Tn.	16,184.50
6th Engineer Tn.	1856.00
3d Ammunition Tn.	22685.00
3d M. O. R. S.	1366.50
3d Div. Salvage Squad	565.00
3d Div. Railhead Det.	
3d Div. Cloth. and Bath Unit	490.00
3d Div. Show (Chop Suey)	535.00
Sales Commissary Unit No. 4	300.00
Service Park Unit No. 376	850.00
Medical Supply Unit	183.00
K. of C. Secretaries	1250.00
Y. M. C. A.	11100.00
Div. Hdqrs. Officers	7484.00
Mobile Bath Unit No. 10	89.00
Total	492834.25
Expenditures	465.25
Amount on hand	492369.00

W. E. CHICKERING,
Capt. Inf. A. D. C.

This week's issue of The Watch on the Rhine is dated Friday, Aug. 15th, one week in advance of the actual time of publication.

The reason for this is that many of the organizations will not receive the last issue of The Watch on the Rhine in Germany until after they arrive in the United States.

In order that the first organizations to leave Rhineland might have one more paper before they departed, the issue which should have appeared today, Aug. 8th, was published last Tuesday.

As a result The Watch on the Rhine is now one week ahead of its schedule and it will be possible to resume publication in the United States without the omission of an issue because of the time lost in traveling.

AMERICAN HAS INVENTED 200 MILE WAR ROCKET

Dr. Robert H. Goddard, professor of physics at Clark College, acting under the patronage of the United States war department, the Smithsonian Institution, Clark University and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has invented a new rocket that is reported to be a terrible engine of war, with an altitude range of seventy miles straight up into the air and a distance range of at least 200 miles.

The rocket, in the opinion of the scientists who have investigated its workings, is the most efficient rocket ever developed. It is claimed the best-known rocket in use today has an efficiency of less than 3 per cent, while the Goddard rocket has an efficiency of 63 per cent.

The rocket has been developed in a special laboratory at Worcester Tech and the signing of the armistice prevented its being put to actual use in warfare against the Germans, as all the local tests had been completed. These tests, made by models, showed that a rocket weighing thirty pounds, equipped with the Goddard system of propulsion, could be sent into the air far above the earth's atmosphere.

The Goddard rocket is propelled by a perfected gas engine installed in the lower part of the shell, the explosions that generate the power coming from cartridges that are fed into the chamber by a clock-like time device. The range of the rocket is limited only by the amount of propelling cartridges it could be fitted to carry. The rocket does not require a cannon to start it on its flight, the journey beginning from any point where a man can get. The weapon feature of the rocket is in the head, where a chamber is fitted to contain either high explosives or gas.

HOPES TO TRAIN APES TO DO HEAVY WORK LIKE MEN

If the plans of one Dr. Richard Lynch Garner carry out, we may expect more returned soldiers to be left without work than we had hitherto thought.

Dr. Garner just returned to America after a stay of two years and a half in the French Congo, where he has been studying the habits, characteristics, and mental qualities of gorillas and chimpanzees.

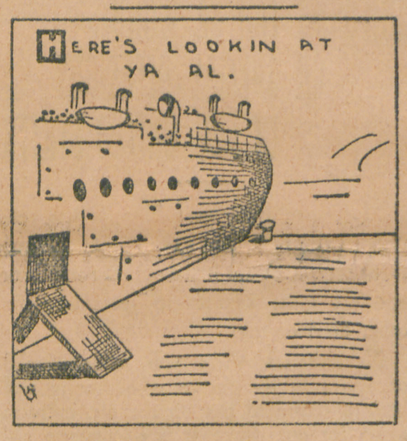
And now he has announced his intention of establishing an ape colony in the United States partly for the purpose of uplifting the ape race, but also for the purpose of training these near-human creatures to do some of the work that man now does.

Education and environment of the proper sort, the professor says, will develop the apes into a race that will do the more mechanical kinds of work, such as working in factories, handling freightage, and even working in the fields.

Professor Garner says that in refined young lady chimpanzees and gorillas he sees a possible solution of the servant problem.

"Sam, a boy ape that shared my home in Africa, learned to fetch things I called for," he said. "He became as particular as I about bed sheets being smoothed out, and couldn't go to sleep without a pillow."

If this proposed immigration materializes along the lines that Dr Garner so enthusiastically hopes, the labor aspect may become considerably changed in time.



3RD DIVISION "Y" GIRLS TOURED BATTLEFIELDS

Word comes from Brussels that the 3rd Division "Y" girls, who left the area Monday, Aug. 4th, have been making a tour of the battlefields.

Instead of going direct to Paris the party stopped at the Belgian capital. From there they went by automobile to the scenes of conflicts in that vicinity.

At the conclusion of their sight-seeing tour they will go on to Paris, where they will officially end their services with the Y.M.C.A.

For the last six months the girls have been hearing of the battlefields from men who fought on them. Now they are viewing the scenes of the stories they have heard.

"MYSTERY BALL"

They called it the "shine" ball for a time, and later it was called the "paraffine" ball. It appears now that the ball which Eddie Cicotte has so completely mastered should be known as the mystery ball. Cicotte, or some other member of his team, is so skillful in his massage work on the pellet that even the umpires are in a haze about it. Once in a great while a ball is thrown out, but most of them stay in the game, despite the numerous protests of opposing players.

There is no denying the fact that Cicotte is as smart as any other pitcher in the game, smarter than most of them; also he has plenty of natural ability and probably would be a consistent winner without the freak delivery which he alone seems to have mastered. But it is likewise true that when he is pitching, the ball takes on an uneven discoloration that can be noticed in the grandstand. Umpires examine it, realize that it is discolored, but regard it as within the baseball law. Last summer Joe Finnernan of the Yankees used the delivery with some success, but nothing like that of Cicotte. At Comiskey Park the Chicago players put up protests against Finneran, but Billy Evans, who was umpiring the series, declined to throw out the ball when Finneran was piching, since he figured that it was no different than when Cicotte was working.

Finneran's mode of doctoring the ball consisted in rubbing paraffine into the seams on one side of the ball. By pressing his glove into the dirt and rubbing the ball into the palm of the glove the dirt entered the seams and stuck there.

BOXING CHAMPIONS ARE MOSTLY ALL AMERICANS

The following are the present recognized fighting champions at various weights:

Flyweight (112 lbs.), Jimmy Wilde, England.
Bantamweight (118 lbs.), Pete Herman, United States.
Featherweight (126 lbs.), Johnny Kilbane, United States.
Lightweight (135 lbs.), Benny Leonard, United States.
Welterweight (145 lbs.), Jack Britton, United States.
Heavyweight (187 lbs.), Jack Dempsey, United States.

As to the various champions of the wrestling game, it is rather a difficult matter to pick a champion in every class, on account of the wide varience of opinion, and the great number of men who claim championships in each of the various classes. This is especially true in the heavyweight class where the "Big Four," composed of Stecher, Lewis, Caddock and Zybysko are trying to keep the fans in a continual quandry as to who is the real champ. The fact that each of these four men has refused to meet Marin Plestina, the outstanding wrestler of all others, has led many sportsmen to pick Plestina as the champ. This is also true in the middleweight class where Johnny Meyers, Mike Yokel, Walter Miller and Chris Jordan all claim the title. However, Johnny Meyers is the most popular favorite. According to popularity the following table of champions holds good:

Heavyweight, Marin Plestina.
Lightweight, Clarence Eklund, Nebraska.
Middleweight, Johnny Meyers, Chicago.
Welterweight, Jack Reynolds, Cedar Rapids.
Lightweight, Walter Keegan, Rochester, New York.
Featherweight, Vernon Breedlove, Council Bluffs.

ATHLETIC OFFICE MADE FINE RECORD FOR DIV.

While the 3d Division has been enjoying an extensive program of sports during the past seven months, two enlisted men, taken from their own organizations to help in the Athletic Office, have been working day and night in arranging the entertainment.

These men are Sgt. M. E. Kelling, Hdqrs. Troop, and Sgt. George Irvin, 5th Field Sig. Bn

Sgt. Kelling has been largely responsible for the 3d Division's excellent showing in the fight game. He has not only scouted around the Division in search of boxers but has trained them, arranged matches, refereed matches and acted as general handy man. His ability was recognized all over the Army of Occupation area and whenever fights were in progress Sgt. Kelling was on hand.

Sgt. Irvine has had charge of the books in the Athletic Office. He assisted in arranging the baseball schedules for the Division leagues as well in the A. of O. He also was instrumental in planning the various athletic days held in the past few months and it is largely due to his efficiency and general good will that all athletic events were carried off so successfully.

Both Sgt. Kelling and Sgt. Irvine will return to the United States with the Athletic Office to aid in introducing 3d Division athletes to their own country.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct
4th Infantry	22	7	759
6th Engineers	16	13	552
38th Infantry	15	14	520
18th Artillery	14	14	500
30th Infantry	13	14	481
10th Artillery	9	18	333
76th Artillery	5	20	200

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct
3rd Amm. Tn.	31	10	756
3rd San. Tn.	29	13	690
9th M. G. Bn.	25	16	610
8th M. G. Bn.	25	16	610
3rd Div. Hq.	23	19	548
5th F. S. Bn.	19	22	467
3rd Sup. Tn.	14	28	333

THE MAN WHO ALMOST KILLED THE KAISER, AND WAS BUMPED OFF BY THE HUNS, IS BURIED WITH HONORS

After four years of German fiendishness, the Belgian flag again flies over the tower of Thielt, and has floated there since the day of the armistice.

And after lying four years in a ditch in Ghent, the remains of Alois Van Kiersbilk, the martyr of Thielt, known as "the man who almost killed the kaiser," has been brought back to his native city and re-interred with the highest honors that a grateful nation can bestow.

Alois Van Kiersbilk is dead—has been dead these four years—but the memory of him will live while Belgian history endures. For he was the idol of the Belgian people.

Van Kiersbilk's fate is one of the most tragic that the late war brought out. It is literally stronger than fiction, for no novelist would dare to imagine such fiendishness as was practiced on the body and mind of this staunch patriot and martyr.

But he will always be remembered by his countrymen for his attempt to kill the kaiser, which all but succeeded, and he will forever be spoken of as the man who knew no fear and who, in the face of death, refused to name his fellow-conspirators.

In 1914, Thielt was the headquarters of the Fourth German Army, which was commanded by the Duke of Wurttemberg. Van Kiersbilk was chief conductor on the railway between Thielt and Bruges.

In addition, Alois was the chief of a secret organization whose object was the help of the Belgian soldiers, and the destruction of the enemy. This organization had agents in the Belgian army and all over Belgium, even those parts of the country occupied by the hun.

Many a German army plan formulated in the Duke's headquarters in Thielt was brought to naught as the result of the counter-scheming of Alois and his compatriots.

When news spread that the kaiser and his staff were coming to Thielt on the 1st of November, Alois saw his chance for a great stroke. His plan was to kill the kaiser, for he felt assured that, with the chief barbarian dead, the war would soon end.

A great attack had been planned against the Belgian forces along the Yser, and from there on against Ypres and Dunkirk. The kaiser was coming to Thielt to inspect the preparations.

Von Kiersbilk and his companions secured all the information they could concerning the war-lord's visit and then asked the Belgian army to send over some airplanes at the proper time and drop the death-dealing missles on the unsuspecting huns.

The big dinner to which the kaiser was to sit down with scores of generals and other officers of high rank, was to begin at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of November 1st.

As the hour drew near Alois and his friends scanned the sky eagerly for the vengeful planes. At last three airplanes were seen approaching the city. Alois notified the Belgians, according to prearranged plans, and scarcely had the townspeople taken refuge in their cellars than the rain of death began to fall on Thielt.

It was a well-managed raid; but it failed. There had been a sudden change in the war-lord's schedule, and he had left Thielt before midday. While the bombardment was in progress his cars were speeding along the highway to Bruges.

But the commander of the Fourth German Army raged in his private office at the kommandatur. The secret of the visit had plainly gotten out. The kaiser, the idol of 70,000,000 Germans, had barely escaped death. The guilty had to be found and punished.

A contra-spy system was organized and large sums were promised for any bit of information.

Alois was drawn into the net. On February 2, he was summoned to the kommandatur and taken prisoner. Already three of his co-operators were there.

It was then that Alois Van Kiersbilk showed the courage which won for him the name of "the Silent Hero." He knew that one word spoken lightly might betray the whole of his organiztaion and nothing could induce him to speak even a word.

All devices, old and new, were tried by the kommandatur—tortures as well as promises, the menaces of a cruel death, and the promise of life in luxury. It was all in vain.

Perhaps Alois thought of the many lives he had in his hands. Anyway, he remained silent.

He was condemned to death on February 25, and then the Germans created and applied as devilish a scheme of mental torture for a human being as could be devised. Alois had two children, and a third was to be born soon.

"On the day that new life enters your home your life will end unless you speak," said the German inquisitor.

Undoubtedly Alois thought of his wife, who would be calling for him on that day more than ever.

Perhaps he thought of the new baby also. Nevertheless he was still true to his name, "the Silent."

On the 5th of April a little girl was born in the Van Kiersbilk home. It might seem unbelievable, but evidently the Germans had waited for the event. On the same day they sent official word to "Madame Van Kiersbilk," that if she desired to see her husband still alive, she could see him on that day at 3:00 o'clock in the prison at Ghent.

A merciful neighbor nurse saw to it that the message did not reach the mother, then nursing her day-old baby.

Instead the eldest girl, 10 years old, was sent to the prison to see her father. Full of joy, in her happy ignorance, she exclaimed:

"Oh father, you must come home with me. We have a little sister, and mother wants to show it to you. Come, father!"

But father could not come. He pressed his little girl in his arms. He could not tell that she would never see him again for he wanted to spare the mother, who had to live for the children.

Not a word did he say. One kiss, and the big prison gate closed after the child, while her father prepared himself to die.

His end came next morning at half-past five in the "court" of the prison. Four Belgians were to fall that day. When Van Kiersbilk arrived at the place of execution, three were already lying dead against the wall. For some unknown reason he was to face the muzzles of twelve German rifles alone.

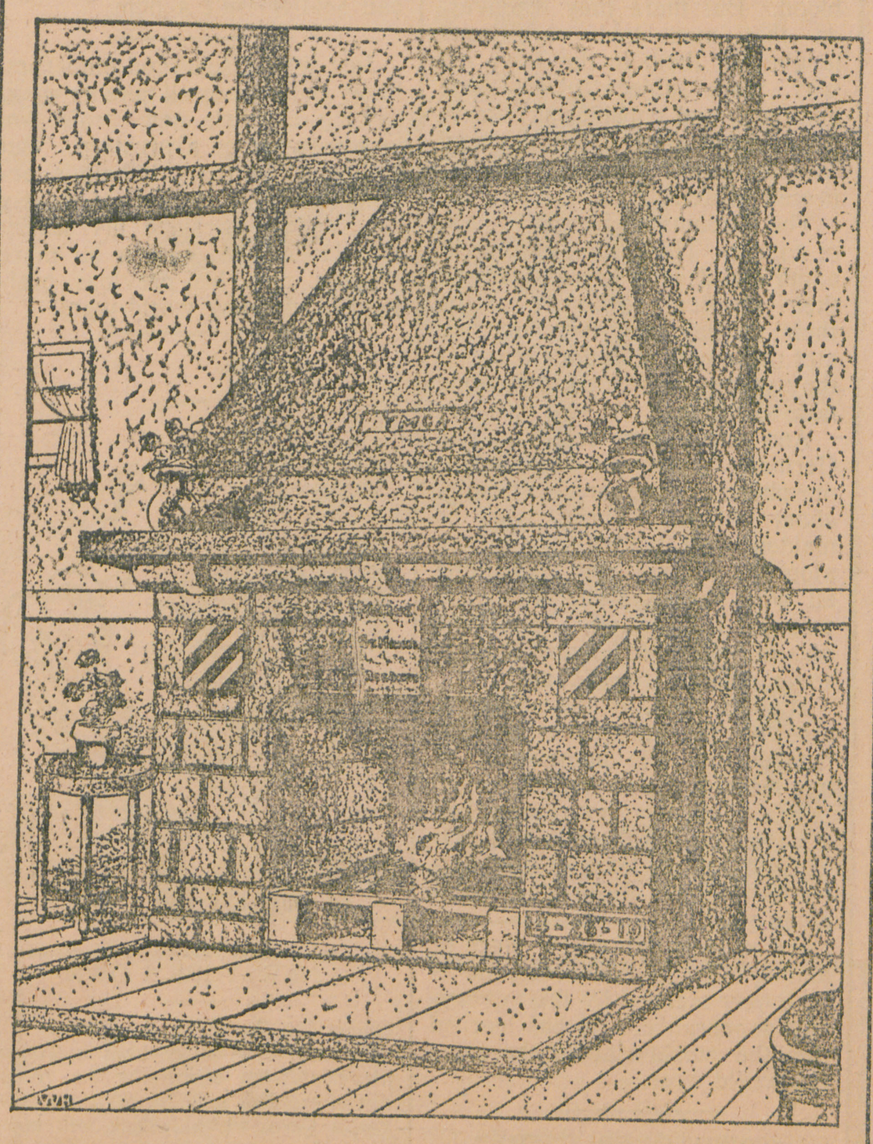
He refused to be blindfolded. "Let not a German hand touch me in this solemn moment when I die for my country. I have no fear of your bullets," the Belgians heard that he said, and erect he waited for the moment when his agony would come to an end.

A few seconds later his body, with those of his comrades in death, was thrown into the ditch.

Today the Belgian flag flies again from the tower of Thielt and the thrifty people of Flanders are busy rebuilding their homes. Many of the men are missing; some died on the battlefield, others in prison, but all died fighting for the small strip of land they called their own, and those who remain cherish the memory of their heroes.

They will tell their stories to their children and the grand-children, thus adding another page to the glorious history of Flanders, and among those stories will be that of Alois Van Kiersbilk, who itred to end the war by ending its instigator, and who failed, and died, silent.

DIVISION FIRE-PLACE IN RHINE "Y" HUT



As the 3rd Division is in the act of erecting monuments to its dead in Chateau-Thierry, another monument, viewed by a large part of the Division every day, is being abandoned.

That is the monster stone fireplace, bearing the insignia of the Division and with the names of its major operations inscribed upon it, in the Enlisted Men's Club, on the Rhine in Andernach.

When the clubhouse was planned last April, arrangements were made for a large fireplace in one end. Ten days before the club was to be opened it was learned that Secretary of War Baker and possibly General Pershing would be in Andernach to officiate at the ceremonies.

General Howze immediately ordered that no labor or money should be spared in completing the fireplace before the opening date.

Usually the construction would require at least a month, but with the combined efforts of the 6th Engineers, the 3rd Supply Train, enlisted men detailed to the Y.M.C.A., and approximately one hundred Germans, the stone was cut, hauled to Andernach, and the fireplace was finished before the opening.

The plans for the structure, which is said to be the largest and finest ever placed in any hut or club in the A. E. F., were drawn by Sgt. Philip T. Hund, of the 6th Engineers, who had charge of the building detail which erected the club.

The cutting of the stone, which was taken from the quarries at Ettringen, twenty-five kilometers from Andernach, was superintended by Pvt. Cornelius H. Sullivan, Co. L, 7th Infantry, who has been on detached service with the "Y." Pvt. Sullivan, who is an expert stone cutter, not only superintended the cutting but selected the material and did much of the actual work. He also acted as interpreter between the Americans and Germans, and hard charge of hauling the stone to Andernach in transportation provided by the 3rd Ammunition Train.

As the road leading to the quarry is extremely steep in places and winds about through the hills the two trips made daily while the stone was being hauled were not exactly joy-rides.

Sgt. Brown of the 6th Engineers had charge of the masonry and the final construction of the fireplace.

The 3rd Division insignias, on the sides of the fireplace, were not only carved out but were painted in the proper colors.

On cool afternoons and evenings the fireplace, with the cheerful fire which burned in it, was always the gathering place for soldiers in the club. The platform on which it is located serves as a lounging place and is usually the most sought after spot in the building.

The 3rd Division can not take either their club or their fireplace home with them, but they leare it cheerfully to the men who must continue the guard on the Rhine.

It is a pleasant thought, however, that as long as the club and fireplace are not destroyed, the Marne Division has a fitting memorial in the section of Germany it occupied for eight months.

HIS WORK

Gen. Leonard Wood tells the story of a captain to whom was assigned a new orderly, a fresh recruit. "Your work will be to clean my boots, buttons, belt, and so forth, shave me, see to my horse, which you must groom thoroughly, and clean the equipment. After that you go to your hut, help to serve the breakfast, and after breakfast lend a hand washing up. At eight o'clock you go on parade and drill till twelve o'clock—"

"Excuse me, sir," broke in the recruit, "is there anyone else in the army besides me?"—American Cookery.

ENLISTED MEN WITH "Y" DID EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD WORK FOR MARNE DIV.

It is admitted that the Y.M.C.A. did exceptionally good work in the 3rd Division area during the watch on the Rhine.

While much of the credit for this should go to the Y.M.C.A. secretaries and girls, there is a group of men without whom the work could not have been carried on.

They are the enlisted men of the 3rd Division who have been detailed with the various activities of the "Y."

They are the men who did the largest share of the actual work, took much of the responsibility, and pushed the enterprises with as much interest as if they were their own.

Particularly was this noticeable at the cafeteria, Casino and Hotel Dahmen, three great gathering places of Marne men. To estimate the number of men who ate at the cafeteria while it was open would require about as many bookkeepers as were needed by the Liberty Loans. That the number of meals served exceeded the million mark there is no question, and during all of the time the cafeteria had the reputation of being the best place to eat in Germany.

To retain this reputation a large force of help, both German and American, was necessary. A large stock had to be kept on hand at all times and this required skillful and careful purchasing, as prices were continually changing. There was also much baking to be done, all of which was superintended by an American soldier. The men who handled the money at the cashier's desk were also soldiers.

At the Casino a detail of soldiers was necessary, as ice cream, cakes, lemonade, and other types of light lunches were served every day.

In the Dahmen, the enlisted men's hotel, clerks to care for the assignment of rooms, the checking of luggage and other activities about the hostelry were on duty at all hours.

Much of the work at the Enlisted Men's Club, on the Rhine, the ice cream plant and, in fact, every one of the "Y" enterprises was cared for by enlisted men and to them should go their share of the credit for the organization's success.

Among the men who have been detailed for duty with the Y.M.C.A. cafeteria during the past few months are: Sgt. Ernest Bunzli, Cpl. Frank R. Andrews, Pvt. H. C. Jones, Pvt. L. W. Townsend, Pvt. H. W. Anderholt, Pvt. O. H. McArtor, and Pvt. Patrick Maloney. Closely connected with this work were Pvt. John Mathews, who worked at the bakery, and Pvt. H. Jorgeson, who worked at the ice cream plant.

Those who contributed to the success of the Casino were: Nicholas de Graaf, Louis Svihus, Michael Jans, Morris Shuman, Roy A. Coppedge, Thomas Turner, Hugo Siltman, Arthur Baker, Jessie Baker, Frank Wittky and Herman Sitzler.

And the work at the Hotel Dahmen was handled by the following: Sgt. W. N. Andrews Corp. Herbert Medow, Pvt. P. Weil and Pvt. Hugo Martin.

"Vot is dot bandt playing, Heinie?"

"Der Star-Spangled Banner."

"In der sacred Rhineland?"

"Sure. Dem soldtchers from America vould play idt undter der vindow of der kaiser, if dey got der chance!"

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

DUTCH WEATHER

WELL, THIS IS FINE WEATHER TO BE CALLED SUMMERLAND I'M ON GUARD TONIGHT, TOO.
CAN YOU IMAGINE PLAYING BASE BALL ON GROUNDS LIKE THIS.
"WELL IM A SAD PUP" IF THIS AINT SOME "WEATHER"
THIS WEATHER SURE MAKES YOU FEEL LIKE WEARING AN OVER-COAT.
WONDERFUL WAGES
FOR OLD MAN JUP PLUVIUS.
PROVIDING HE TURNS THE WATER OFF. MAYBE HE THINKS HE IS GOING TO GET EVEN WITH THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND HAS FORGOTTEN WE'RE HERE.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MEN OF THE THIRD DIVISION

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Private Elwyn W. Fulmer, Supply Company, 76th F. A.
Private Earl H. Gammons, Company D, 8th M. G. Battalion.
Private Judson Hanna, Company G, 30th Inf.

GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory."—Pershing.

OUR DIVISION EMBLEM

"The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part, the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy."

EDITORIAL.

GENERAL SLADEN

There is a tinge of regret among members of the 3d Division, and especially among those of the 5th Brigade, that just at the last minute before starting for America, they should lose Brigadier General Fred W. Sladen, who has been a Marne Man among Marne Men for so long.

General Sladen joined the 3d Division at Camp Merritt, in March, 1918, just before the real work was to begin. He came across in charge of the 5th Brigade, commanded it in all of its illustrious campaigns, was in command of the Division from August 19 to August 25, 1918, has been with the Division during the months of occupation, and just now when foreign service is about to end for the rest of us, he is selected to stay.

The men had come to look upon General Sladen as a stand-by, without whom the Division would be at a big loss. When the commander of the Division was away, or when commanders were being changed, General Sladen could be depended upon to step in and handle things successfully.

And now that he can not go back with those whom he has served for so long is a matter of disappointment to these men.

That he will carry through his work successfully as commander of the 8th Infantry and the permanent Rhine garrison, goes without question. One better fitted for this duty, one to be more respected for his treatment of his men, could scarcely have been found anywhere.

The best wishes of those who have known him in the 3d Division go with General Sladen as he assumes his new responsibilities.

EXPERIENCE

The soldier leaving the Rhine today doubtless remembers a time in his youth when Germany, France, even the neighboring state, was a great unknown. His little home town was the hub of the universe, and everything that was not in the immediate vicinity was a fathomless vastness, strange and ethereal.

It was his undying ambition to explore the unknown and delve into its mysteries. For many the first opportunity to do this came when the war broke out with Germany and American troops began to be sent overseas.

These men entered the service, began mingling with all types of mankind, perhaps saw quite a bit of America, and finally sailed for France. There they saw the life of a people whose customs were century old, yet who, nevertheless, revealed the same characteristics of human nature.

They went to the front, that mysterious place where they expected to find men grinding their teeth with hate and thirsting for blood. But there they discovered that men told yarns and laughed at them in the same old way, were subject to the same emotions, and considering everything, acted about the same way as they would rationally be expected to act.

The circumstances were new, of course. These men had never experienced such great strain on their physical resources or on their mental integrity, but they met these new situations much as they were accustomed to meeting new situations.

And when they came up into Germany there was still the atmosphere of commonplace reality about things. There was no maiden with golden hair sitting atop the Lorelei and enchanting all who passed. The Rhineland was not a fairyland. The Rhine was only a river flowing through some ancient, rugged hills.

By this time, as the soldier is crossing the gangplank for that long-desired trip homeward, he has learned not to expect to find things as the nursery rhymes had always pictured them to him. Or at least he has learned how better to interpret those ideas gained in youth.

As he goes into a new place or among new surroundings, he is no longer startled by their everyday appearance, He has learned that the would's about the same the world over.

"OVER, OVER THERE"

When the armistice was signed nine months ago, the cry in the States was that it was "over, over there."

But it wasn't over for most of the best fighting divisions. Some of them had a task to perform that would take five, seven, nine months—none of them knew how long—before the time would come when it was truly over for them.

Part of those nine months that the 3d Division has spent in Europe since the cessation of hostilities have been full of hard grinding toil, some of it almost as bad as the work at the front. On the other hand, much of the time has been comparatively pleasant. About the only bad feature about the last months of occupation has been that this was not like American life. The men have been eager to get into their former pursuits. The psychology of having to stay when others were getting back has been the chief cause of discontent—yet a very real and natural cause.

But now the real end of the emergency is drawing near for us. In a very short time practically no one will be left over here who has not expressed a desire to stay, or who did not have a chance to do his bit on the battle front.

It is then for the first time that it can truthfully be said that "it's over, over there."

If anyone doubts that Germany has been dealt with lenity in the matter of reparation, let him note the following facts:

In the war of 1870 which Germany planned out, declared and won, she gained by the indemnity she exacted from France a profit of 350 percent over her expenditures for the war.

But in the war of 1914, which Germany also planned out and declared, but lost, France, this time on the side of the victors, does not come out to the good, but with a loss of 600 percent.

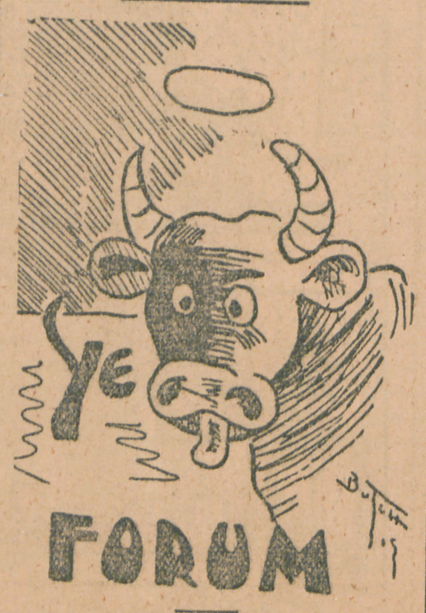
A country that has been left as stable financially as Germany finds herself today after all the trouble she has caused the rest of the world, and yet keeps sending up a howl about "rough treatment," is surely lacking in all sense of sportsmanship or national pride.

It reminds one of the big bully who blubbers when the school ma'am slaps his wrist.

When the prospects of an early return of the 3d Division to the States were pretty dull, it was a common thing to hear a soldier say: "Well, if I ever do get back I'm not going to do a lick of work for three or four months—just going to lie around and take life easy for awhile."

But now that the actual time draws near when one is to get back into civies, everyone seems to be in a fervor to take up his old job or get started on a new one. All of which is a very good sign, and proves that the American soldier isn't a bum.

Just why discharged emperors, kings and princes all take up wood sawing as their new profession is somewhat of a mystery. But it is certain that Wilhelm's accomplishment of sawing up six thousand trees since his scurry into Holland is quite a bit more worthy than his previous business of planning world wars.



NEW YORK'S OWN

Editor The Watch on the Rhine:

Enclosed is a letter from a woman friend of mine concerning the reception of the 29th and 77th Divisions, New York's Own, which I think will make interesting reading for the men of the 3d Division.

"My Dear Mr. Lilienthal:

"I am going to give you a candid opinion regarding the enthusiasm which the general public awards their home-state divisions.

"The State of New York's national guard is styled in the press and on the billboards as the "Hindenburg Busters." which, as every one in New York is thoroughly aware of, is an absurdity, to say the least, and to each other we call them 'The Strike-breakers."

"For instance, if a soldier greets a civvie and asks him what he was in, and he happens inadvertently to let it be known that he served in the 27th, well, I'd hate to be in the fellow's shoes that was in it. And that is the view of New Yorkers.

"Of course, for the sake of appearances, the papers have to write up editorials and feature them in the headlines for a while after their arrival, but I personally witnessed the parade of both the divisions, and while I must admit that quite a number of persons turned out to see them, as it was declared a holiday, yet the applause that the papers stated was given them, seemed to come from mutes, for no one that I know heard the cheers that were supposed to have been given them.

"And as for our ol' Regulars—who ever saw papers raving about them? Rarely at all. As they don't all come from any one state, it would be hard for the papers to be familiar with their doings, outside of the famous First, Second and Third Divisions.

"We know that when fightin's to be did, the ol' Regulars will fold their pup tents and go to it, without carting a newspaper correspondent around with them for publicity at home. And when it's all done, and the fuss is over with, the only satisfaction they derive from the whole affair, is that they know they've done their durndest, and that they do it all the time. We know they will never do otherwise, and the people of today are as proud of the doings of our Regulars, who are termed the 'brainiest army in the world.' We know they are the fightin'est there are to be found the world over.

"I had one brother in the Second, and the other one enlisted about six months prior to our entering la guerre, but had the misfortune to be sent to Panama, and he's down there now, wishing to goodness he had never signed up, but nary a thought of going over the hill has ever entered the kid's head. He'll stick it out to the end, and about four months before he gets his elusive discharge he'll be tellin' his bunkie he'll never sign up again. But when no one is looking, he'll re-up again for another hitch. True to tradition.

—"Mary P. Ryan, 500 W. 29th St., New York."

Julius Lilienthal, Ord. Det., 9th M.G.Bn.

BUNK? NEIN, BUDDIES

Editor The Watch on the Rhine:

In regard to your article in last week's issue of the Division newspaper, "Lineman Tells Thrilling Story of the 'Big Barrage'"—well, that's the richest line of camouflage bunk we have ever read.

He must be a dime-novel writer. It's funny he didn't sign his name.

Well, we fellows in the 5th Field Signal Battalion know him, and he is collectjing another line of bunk which, I suppose, he'll have ready for you soon.

But you know, as well as I do, that this bird never witnessed such an instance, and we are almost sure he was pushing a pen at battalion headquarters at the time the big barrage was put over.

Co. C Bucks, 5th F. S. Bn.

(Editor's Note: The article referred to above was put across by a member of the 10th Field Artillery, and are his actual experiences. He belonged to the telephone detail, regimental section.)

APPRECIATIVE SUBSCRIBER

Editor The Watch on the Rhine:

I enclose two dollars for the renewal of my subscription, which I hope will not expire before this reaches you. If it does, please send me whatever copies I may have missed.

I didn't believe any paper could come so near being as good as The Stars and Stripes.

When I finish with my copy, it goes to a surgical ward of the Fort Sheridan Hospital, so you see it has many readers.

Good wishes to you.

Sincerely,
(Miss) Ella S. Gould,
7743 Saginaw Ave., Chicago.

YOU OL' SON-OF-A-GUN!

When a fellow's feelin' lonesome, just a-wandering up and down,
Away from home and folks he knows in some strange, distant town,
When he's watching all the faces in the crowd that by him flows,
Just a-hopin' by some chance to see some fellow that he knows;
Ain't it jake, when from behind him in the old familiar way,
He feels a hand upon his back, and hears a glad voice say:
"You ol' son-of-a-gun!"

When you meet a chum that's worried, and he's looking down and out,
And you coax him there to tell you what the trouble's all about,
When you find his luck has passed him up, old Fate has used him rough,
And you've been there once or twice yourself, and found it pretty tough;
Ain't it grand to see the sparkle coming back into his eye,
When you dig right in an' help him? Lord, it's jake to hear him cry:
"You ol' son-of-a-gun!"

When a bosom friend has passed you on the road, and made his pile,
An' you're still a-plodding foot by foot, awaiting Fortune's smile;
When your hairs begin a-graying, and you're still way down the trail,
An' you're wondering if you'll make the grade, or like so many, fail;
Gee, it helps some when your lucky friend remembers your first name,
And treats you in the same old way, and greets you just the same—
"You ol' son-of-a-gun!"

—Contributed.

THIRD DIVISION GOES OVER TOP WITH 12,500 SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR "THE WATCH ON THE RHINE"

Once more the 3d Division has gone over the top.

This time it was in obtaining a sufficient number of subscriptions to insure the publication of The Watch on the Rhine for a year in the United States.

At present approximately 12,500 members of the Division have subscribed for the paper for a year. In addition to this number there are several small units and one entire battalion which have not made their reports.

When continuing The Watch on the Rhine in the United States was first considered, it was decided that if 10,000 subscriptions could be obtained before the Division left Germany, the future of the paper would be assured.

With this goal in sight a subscription campaign opened last week.

Immediately the Division responded with all of the spirit and enthusiasm for which it is famous.

Several regiments went after subscriptions as if they were electing a president. Others set aside a day and called it "The Watch on the Rhine Day." The result was that in an incredibly short time the 10,000 mark was reached and subscriptions are still coming.

Honor of turning in the greatest number of year subscriptions for one organization went to the 4th Infantry, where 2,330 men signed up. The 30th Inf. was second with 1,911, and the 7th Infantry third with 1,634.

With the money obtained from these subscriptions it will be possible to publish The Watch on the Rhine for at least one year, even if it had no other source of income.

After the first year there should be no trouble continuing the paper and the permanency of the 3d Division newspaper seems established.

Subscriptions by organizations are as follows:

	Subscriptions
4th Infantry	2,330
30th Infantry	1,911
7th Infantry	1,634
38th Infantry	1,376
10th Field Artillery	485
18th Field Artillery	735
76th Field Artillery	793
7th Machine Gun Bn.	
8th Machine Gun Bn.	620
9th Machine Gun Bn.	562
6th Engineers	953
Field Hospital 5	55
Field Hospital 7	50
Field Hospital 26	56
Field Hospital 27	45
Ambulance Co. 5	90
Ambulance Co. 7	69
Ambulance Co. 26	41
Ambulance Co. 27	
Military Police	
Sales Commissary	10
3d Field Artillery Brigade	31
Salvage Squad	10
3d Sanitary Tn.	28
5th Infantry Brigade	20
3d Supply Tn.	165
5th Field Signal Bn.	247
3d Train Hdqrs.	27
3d Railhead	7
3d M. O. R. S.	6
6th Infantry Brigade	19
3d Ammunition Tn.	86

LETTERS TO WELFARE WORKERS WILL BE ANSWERED THROUGH WATCH ON RHINE COLUMNS

There is no doubt that practically every young woman welfare worker who has been with the 3d Division will receive a lot of letters from the men after the Division is broken up.

Some of them may conceivably receive two or three hundred letters a month from members of the Marne Division, who have been appreciative of the efforts of these welfare workers.

A large majority of these letters will not be personal, and many requests for information will be frequently repeated.

It has been suggested by Major General Howze, that as many of these letters as are of an appropriate nature be answered by the young ladies through the columns of The Watch on the Rhine.

In this way those letters that are similar can be answered with one, since it will reach all concerned by being published in The Watch on the Rhine, and thus a saving of time will be gained by the swamped "correspondent."

But the chief advantage of the plan is that everyone of the Division who takes the paper can keep in touch with those who added so much to the pleasure of the stay in Rhineland, even though he may never write to one of those persons.

Secretary R. R. Souders explained this plan Monday to the young women, who have been with the Division, just before they boarded the train to start for Brest.

This idea was received enthusiastically by them; so your letters to them, if not dealing with matters too near the heart, will probably be answered in The Watch on the Rhine.

FIRST DIVISION CIRCUS WAS POPULAR IN COLOGNE

While the circus is primarily an American institution, the show of the 1st Division is considered by both the English and Germans as the best amusement offering seen in Cologne in years.

Although not widely advertised, the performances have met with record-breaking crowds and the British asked that it be kept there two days longer than the original time called for, making five days in all

In addition to this, two performances are given daily and every morning 1st Division bands and soldiers parade down town in Cologne.

The show grounds are located near the zoological gardens and or hours before each performance there are long lines of both British and Germans waiting to buy their tickets.

In fact the popularity of the show is such that old time residents in Cologne remark that the down town section of the city is practically deserted while the performances are in progress.

FIELD HOSPITAL 7, KNOWN AS ONE OF THE BEST IN A. OF O., CLOSES DOORS

With the closing of Field Hospital No. 7, in Andernach, last week, what has been termed "one of the best hospitals in the Army of Occupation" passed out of existence.

Located in the most picturesque part of the town, in the fine buildings which form a part of the State Insane Asylum, the hospital had all of the natural facilities that could be asked for.

Under the direction of Major F. T. Rice and his staff, it housed the sick and wounded of the Division for seven months. A sample of the efficiency with which it was operated may be judged by the fact that of all the sick cases taken there only two resulted in deaths.

Field Hospital No. 7 officially opened Dec. 21, 1918, just after the 3rd Division had arrived in Germany. Attached to it were the Mobile Field Laboratory and the X-ray unit.

A large amount of detal work, including bridging and the making of plates, was also done at the hospital under the direction of Lt. T. Sealy.

It is estimated that during the seven months of operation approximately 4,200 patients were cared for in the hospital. On an average, twenty were admitted every day.

During the month of march, when the influenza epidemic was at its height, forty-seven patients were admitted in one day, and for some time the hospital was filled to its capacity.

The enlisted men on duty at the hospital numbered eighty-three. Among them were: Sgt. Clyde F. Watt, in charge of all wards; Sgt. Henry Plankey, record sergeant; and Pvt. 1Cl. Milton Evans, chief of G-U.

Ten officers, including those with the Laboratory and X-ray units, were on duty at the hospital at all times.

Besides caring for the sick and wounded in the Division the hospital tested all of the drinking water used in the area. In addition to this work practically all of the men who re-enlisted in the 3rd Division were given their physical examinations at Field Hospital No. 7.

During some weeks as many as 600 men were examined.

Although all patients were evacuated from the hospital last week the office will remain open until the Division leaves and all sick cases will be passed upon there before being sent to other hospitals.

THEY SAY

They say the war is over,
That we're going back again
To the land of "milk and honey,"
And the melting-pot of men;
But we scarcely can believe it—
We have heard so many things
About our future movements,
Which Old Rumor to us brings.

We had our "rookie" training
Where the thorny cactus grows,
And sand storms blew the alkali
Into our eyes and clothes.
We had our fill of hikes and such,
Long days of wearing toil,
With lengthy hours of hated drill
Upon the scorching soil.

At last they told us we would leave
That hot and desolated place,
And sail across the heaving seas—
Help liberate a fettered race;
And did we leave those thorny ways—
March off with joyful tread?
Not we; instead we found
Another of our hopes was dead.

So many times they "strung" us thus,
We gave up in despair,
And lost all hope of getting out—
And even ceased to care;
But some good fortune came at last—
Before we perished quite;
We left that sun-baked country there
To do our bit for Right.

Old Rumor followed us across—
Her pace she soon increased;
She went with us from place to place,
Nor from her labors ceased.
'Twas "we'll do this" and "we'll do that,"
When none of it came true,
Until we doubt 'most everything
They tell us we will do.

Now they tell us it has come—
The end of all this strife;
And that we soon will turn about—
A new lease take with life.
Well, when we see our shores once more,
And feel them 'neath our feet—
Then, and only then, we'll know
We have Old Rumor beat.

Sgt. H. S. G., Field Hosp. 26.

ANOTHER GAME FOR THE 30th INFANTRY TEAM

The 30th Inf. captured the first of a series of two games with the 6th Engrs., when they defeated them, Friday asternoon, at Ochtendung, by an 8 to 4 score.

Jones was on the mound for the 30th and held the Engineers safe at all stages of the game. The game was featured by heavy hitting and fast fielding of the 30th Infantry.

	R	H	E
30th Infantry	8	11	3
6th Engineers	4	5	4

Batteries — Jones and Burkholder; Scott and Manchino.

AT LAST!

"GOING SOON"

Do you remember in November
When the armistice was signed,
How the boys all celebrated,
And how we wined and dined?
For now that the war was over,
We were crazy as a loon,
And we thought we were in clover—
We'd be going homeward SOON.

And then we started on the hike,
And as we marched along the road,
With blistered feet, and aching backs,
Beneath our heavy load;
O, we were happy even then
And chased away the gloom,
For when we reached the Rhine,
We'd be going homeward SOON.

The winter passed, and then in March,
One cold and snowy day,
We hiked 'way down to Andernach,
To hear what Pershing had to say;
The bands played "Over There,"
That old familiar tune,
And "Black Jack", told the boys
That we'd be going SOON.

April to July quickly passed,
And other divisions went home,
And often as we drilled and hiked,
Our thoughts were o'er the foam;
Spring blossomed into summer,
And the roses were in bloom,
And we still tried to be cheerful—
We were surely going SOON.

Last night as I lay a-dreaming,
Upon my soldier's little bed,
I dreamed an angel nestled down
And sat there by my head,
And whispered she would grant me
Any favor, any boon,
And I asked without hesitation,
"Please tell me, when is SOON?"

Cpl. F. C. Reardon,
Co. D, 38th Inf.

OUR BUDDIES

Let us turn our faces westward,
Nay, not looking toward our home,
But back to the field of battle
Where our buddies lie alone,
Amid the ruins of Mezy,
Chateau-Thierry, and Le Charmel,
Up in the Madelaine farmlands,
Montfaucon and red Cunel.

They are scattered everywhere,
The price they paid is high,
So let us do them justice,
And mark the place they lie.
When we have done this honor,
We can return as men,
And meet the glance of mothers
Whose sons have gone from them.

So let us give our farthings—
The price to us is naught—
And erect a lasting memory
For the friends by whom we fought.
Up here, guarding the Rhine
In comfort, living the best,
Let us not forget our buddies,
The men who traveled west.

R. A. Hermeling,
Co. F, 3rd Supply Train.

CINCINNATI'S TURN TO WIN?

Perhaps it is Cincinnati's turn to win the pennant this year. In each of the last five years a different club has won. It went entirely around the eastern end of the circuit, and now it seems that the west may get a crack at it. Boston won in 1914, Philadelphia in 1915, Brooklyn in 1916, New York in 1917, Chicago in 1918, and Garry Herrmann says Cincinnati will win in 1919. At that rate Branch Rickey may order a pennant pole for the Cardinals in 1921. —New York Sun.

CORN BILL

We ate him in the morning from out the shining cans.
We ate him, too, at mittag from out the frying pans.
We ate him in the evening before we sought our beds,
And woke up in the morning with him beside our heads.

We ate him in our dug-outs, we ate him in the trench.
We ate him in the box-cars, and swapped him to the French.
He's traveled with us everywhere, and tried to be a friend,
And spite it all, the doughboys will curse him to the end.

We ate him at Chateau Thierry, while fighting beau-coup huns.
We ate him at St. Mihiel beneath the roar of guns.
We ate him in the Argonne, where rations were but few,
But turned him down most cordially, for good old Army stew.

He went with us on every hike, in every battle fought.
He sure deserves the D. S. C. for assistance he has wrought.
He served in every country across the deep blue sea,
He even gave his timely aid to the Belgian refugee.

But now that peace has come to us, we're not so much in need.
So take him off our bill-o'-fare, and grant a change of feed.
We'll honor him as old-time friend, as one we can't forget,
But when we see him laid at rest, we'll shout "Hurrah!" you bet.

Cpl. Paul R. Gorman, Co. D, 4th Inf.

PITTSBURG PAPER GIVES CREDIT FOR FIGHTING OF THE REGULARS

That credit will be given where credit is due is evidenced by a recent copy of the "Duquesne Light Company News," published in Pittsburg, Pa.

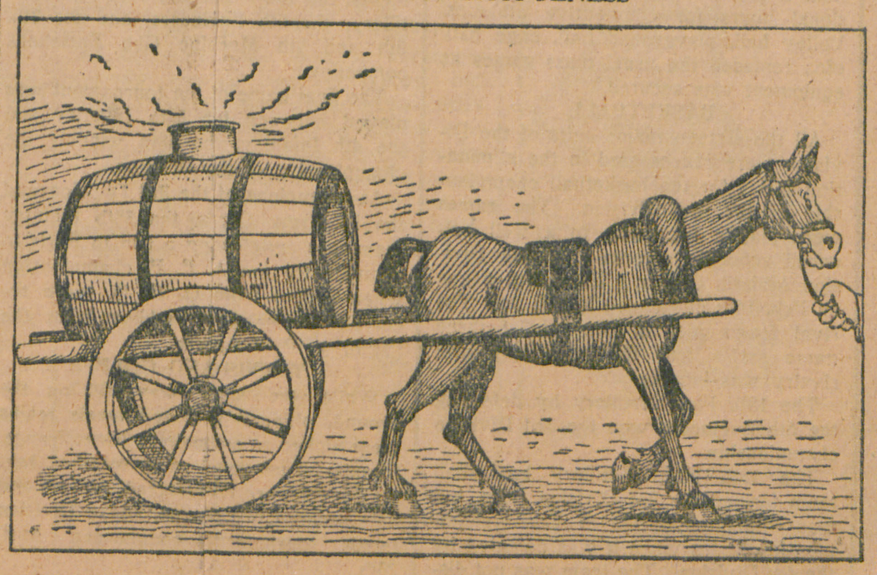
Much of the magazine is given over to army news and comments. One article deals with the Regular Army and shows, with tables, the work of the first three divisions compared to that of the National Guard and National Army divisions.

The feature story of the issue tells how the American Army stopped the German drive in July, 1918. In part, it is as follows:

"Meanwhile the 3rd Division had been rushed up to the Marne to stop the German advance across that stream and especially at Chateau-Thierry. The motorized machine gun battalion started for the town on the afternoon of May 30th (Memorial Day) from a point 190 kilometers distant and after burning up the roads all night, arrived there the next morning just in time to see the German columns march down the road into that part of the town on the other side of the river. Time was valuable and it did not take the machine gunners very long to place their guns along the southern bank of the Marne where they did terrible execution in the German ranks. An attempt on the part of the Crown Prince's troops to force a crossing at the bridge was repulsed with terrible losses and numerous attempts were finally ended when the Americans blew up the stone bridge. This was the farthest advance of the Germans toward Paris since 1914 and the resolute stone-walling on both sides of the city marked the end of the slogan 'Nach Paris.' Farther east along the Marne, the other units of the 3d Division were getting into position and all attempts of the enemy to get across were futile.

"Thus, American troops, in their first real plunge in the fighting, just one year ago administered a crushing defeat to the German armies and saved Paris; enabled the Allies to get their second wind and Marshal Foch to reorganize his forces for his first offensive action."

MORE HUN FRIGHTFULNESS



"PEANUTS" GAINED WIDE REPUTATION WITH HIS JAZZ MUSIC AT BALL GAMES

"Peanuts" is his name as far as the 3rd Division is concerned, and "Peanuts" it will always be in the army.

On the records of Headquarters Co., 7th Infantry, he is officially listed as Sgt. Joseph C. Fraites, a veteran of several enlistments and many campaigns.

Always a well known character in the 7th Infantry, "Peanuts" finally gained immortality when the 3rd Division baseball team climbed to fame in Germany.

As the leader of the 7th Infantry drum corps "Peanuts" marshalled his hosts to every game. When the 2nd Division went down to defeat "Peanuts" and his cohorts responded with "taps" and then "pay day."

When a seventh inning rally was needed it was "Peanuts" and his band who led the cheering.

Finally in the minds of the baseball team and the rooters "Peanuts" became so essential to the success of the team that he was given a uniform and carried with as much respect as a down-South crap shooter lugs his rabbit's foot.

On the tour into the S. O. S. "Peanuts" was one of the prominent personages in the 3rd Division aggregation.

Although the baseball season is over and the Marne men are trekking homeward "Peanuts" and his band are as active as ever. When the 3rd Division turns out they turn out and in days to come the veterans of the mighty 3d will not think of the days on the Rhine without remembering "Peanuts."

AMERICA'S LOSSES IN THE ARGONNE TOTALED 12,000

Washington — America's loss during the forty-seven days' Meuse-Argonne offensive aggregated 120,000 men, or 10 per cent of the total of 1,200,000 engaged, according to statistical summary of the war with Germany, prepared by Col. Leonard P. Ayers, chief of the statistical branch of the general staff, and published by the War Department.

"Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany," says the report, "two were killed or died with disease during the hostilities.

"In the Northern Army during the Civil War the number was about ten. Among the other great nations in this war between 20 and 25 in each 100 called to the colors were killed or died."

Best information obtainable by the general staff places the total battle deaths for all belligerents at 7,450,200, divided as follows:

Russia, 1,700,000.
Germany, 1,600,000.
France, 1,385,300.
Great Britain, 900,000.
Austria, 800,000.
Italy, 330,000.
Turkey, 250,000.
Serbia and Montenegro, 125,000.
Belgium, 102,000.
Roumania, 100,000.
Bulgaria, 100,000.
United States, 48,900.
Greece, 7,000.
Portugal, 2,000.

American participation is summarized in the report in the following table:

Total armed forces, including navy, army, marine corps, 4,800,000.
Total men in army, 4,000,000.
Men who went overseas, 2,086,000.
Men who fought in France, 1,390,000.
Total registered in draft, 24,234,021.
Total draft inductions, 2,810,296.
Cost of war to April 30,1919, 21,850,000,000 dollars.
Battles fought by American troops, thirteen.
Days of battle, 200.
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle, forty-seven.
American battle deaths in war, 50,000.
American wounded in war, 236,000.
American deaths from disease, 56,991.
Total deaths in army, 112,422.

DOPE IN AMERICA

According to the headline on a story in the Daily Mail, not long ago, "Drugs Hold Big Sway in America—Over 100,000,000 Persons are Addicted to the Habit of Forming Dope."

The man who penned that headline over a drug story from New York, hit the well-known nail on its well-known head, and, consciously or unconsciously, provided an excuse for the folks back home, and especially the reporters, for swallowing much of the stuff handed out by returning troops.

Indeed it looks, sometimes, as if the whole country was a sad victim to this particular kind of dope, judging from some of the ridiculous stories that are handed out by the early birds home and published in the newspapers.

Of course the story itself said that only 1,000,000 Americans are absorbing the hop, but the way the yarns are gobbled up is enough to make any man in the A. of O. stop and wonder whether that headline was really an error or an accidental truth.

MARNEMEN EXCEL IN SPORTS

Third Division Won Many Army of Occupation Championships

Had More Fighters Than Rest of Army Combined

Statistics show the 3d Division to have been the most active organization of the A. E. F. in the various branches of athletics.

The athletic success of the Division resulted from the organization of leagues in all sports made up of Company, Battalion and Regimental unit teams. Every man in the Division participated in some form of sport and most of the men competed as members of teams against rival companies or larger unit teams in one or more athletic contests.

Athletics as a part of the training program began in January, 1919. On January 17, 1919, Captain G. H. Dickson, 10th Field Artillery, was appointed Division Athletic Officer. The same day Athletic Bulletin No. 1, made its appearance.

At this time practically no athletic equipment was available in the Division and of course nothing in the way of athletic grounds in the German villages had been accomplished. Accordingly the first Divisional athletic competition scheduled was a cross-country run on Lincoln's Birthday. Training for this race ebgan in field shoes and "sawed-off" O.D. breeches or fatigue uniforms.

On Feb. 12, ninety runners, all abreast, faced the starter in the first cross-country race ever held by Americans in Germany. The course was from Andernach along the Rhine to Namedy and return. The distance was four and one-half miles. The weather was ideal for such an event, the day was cold, but clear and sunny. Of the ninety men who started the race, seventy-seven men, representing nine different regiments finished within the time specified, 40 minutes.

There were nine teams entered. Ten men to each team. Points were given individually and the total of the individual records constituted the team record. First place netted the winner 100 points for his team, while 14th place brought 46. In addition to this any man who finished back of 14th, but within the time limit was entitled to five points.

The 76th F. A. won the race with a total of 402 points and was presented with a silver loving cup by the Division Commander, Major General Robert L. Howze.

Following are the other point winners in order of standing:

38th Infantry	400 points
6th Engineers	300 points
8th Mach. Gun Bn.	238 points
7th Infantry	191 points
10th Field Artillery	176 points
30th Infantry	133 points
18th Field Artillery	90 points
3d Division Hdqrs.	66 points

A 3d Division cross-country team of five men was selected to represent the American Army of Occupation, in the great French cross-country run of eight miles, held at Colombes Field, Paris, on March 6th.

BOXING AND WRESTLING

To provide entertainment a series of boxing and wrestling matches with a few vaudeville acts were scheduled. At first these were inter-battalion in character, but were quickly made inter-regimental as talent developed. Each regiment staged two tournaments a week.

These inter-unit contests were held from Jan. 18 to Feb. 19, and developed the candidates for Division honors in the Championship Tournament, held Feb. 19 to 25, 1919. Two hundred men, each a regimental or separate unit champion in his class, competed in the contests for the Division Championships in each weight—boxing and wrestling.

The impetus given boxing and wrestling by contests within the Division itself enabled the 3d Division to have a boxer or wrestler ready at any weight during the later months when boxing was the ring sport throughout the Army of Occupation, as exemplified by an expression from one of the welfare boxing promoters: "The 3d Division has more boxers than all the rest of the Army combined."

DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIPS

Boxing

118 lbs.—Calabras, 76th F. A.
125 lbs.—Murphy, 76th F. A.
135 lbs.—Matteoli, 38th Inf.
145 lbs.—Dunbar, 4th Inf.
150 lbs.—Malia, 7th Inf.
160 lbs.—Houck, 4th Inf.
170 lbs.—Nolan, 6th Engrs.

Wrestling

118 lbs.—Roberts, 18th Field Artillery.
125 lbs.—Slinger, 6th Engineers.
135 lbs.—Omuluk, 8th Machine Gun Bn.
145 lbs.—Cooper, 7th Infantry.
150 lbs.—Farley, 6th Engineers.
165 lbs.—Buyko, 4th Infantry.
175 lbs.—Winebrenner, 30th Infantry.

IV ARMY CORPS FINALS

Boxing

116 lbs.—Calabras, 76th Field Artillery.
125 lbs.—Russell, 3rd M. P. Company.
150 lbs.—Malia, 4th Infantry.

Wrestling

116 lbs.—Roberts, 18th Field Artillery.
125 lbs.—Slinger, 6th Engineers.
160 lbs.—Farley, 6th Engineers.

THIRD ARMY FINALS

Boxing

125 lbs.—Russell, 3rd M. P. Company.

Wrestling

125 lbs.—Slinger, 6th Engineers.
160 lbs.—Farley, 6th Engineers.

Calabras, 116-lb. boxer; Malia, 150-lb. boxer, and Roberts, 116-lb. wrestler, were runners-up in the Third Army finals at Coblenz.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The 3rd Division had two men who won A. E. F. wrestling championships. These men were:
Slinger, 6th Engineers, 125 lbs.
Farley, 6th Engineers, 160 lbs.

These men competed in the Inter-Allied Games, Farley winning the welter (145-lb.) championship of the Allied nations and Slinger the bantamweight (118-lb.) championship.

Boxing and wrestling in the 3rd Division did not end with the A. E. F. championships. A stable of boxers and wrestlers was maintained in Andernach until August under the direction of the Division Athletic Officer. Some very good new material was uncovered and developed, and the stable proved very successful.

During the season the 3rd Division boxers participated in 105 shows and 484 bouts, totaling 2,420 rounds. Of the 484 bouts, 376 were wins, 64 were draws, while the remaining 44 were defeats. The 3rd Division wrestlers took part in 63 matches, winning 54 and losing nine.

Boxing and wrestling tournaments were held each week at the Andernach leave area, and boxers from the Division squad competed three or four nights each week at various points in the Army of Occupation area, furnishing entertainment for soldiers throughout the Division area and in Coblenz, Treves, Wittlich, Luxembourg, Neuwied, Sinzig, etc., making up bouts for other divisions and for the welfare organizations, or exhibiting for hospitals, etc.

A number of bouts were staged against the British and French boxers. Notable among these were the contests against French teams within the Division area, against the French 10th Army men at Mainz, and against the pick of the French amateurs in Paris.

FOOTBALL

Selected players from the various regiments and units of the Division were assembled at Andernach the last of January to train for the IV Corps football series. The team was coached by Lt. Eddie Driggs (Princeton '16) of the 9th M. G. Battalion and managed by Lt. Simpson, 7th M. G. Battalion.

The team participated in only one game, a fast and exciting game with the 4th Corps Troops. Neither side scored until the last two minutes of play, when the Corps quarterback intercepted a forward pass on his own seven-yard line and ran the length of the field for a touchdown. The Corps failed to kick goal and the final score stood 6-0 in favor of the IV Army Corps.

This defeat elliminated the 3rd Division from the ranks of contenders for the IV Corps championship. The team was disbanded and the men returned to their organizations in time to play in the inter-regimental series to determine the Division championship.

Each regiment and separate unit was represented in these games, which were played as scheduled by the Division Athletic Officer starting on Feb. 19th. The last game was played on March 8th between the teams of the 7th Infantry and the 6th Engineers. The 7th Infantry won this game and became the Division football champions.

Both of these organizations boasted of having the best regimental team in the A. E. F., and rivalry between them was intense. On the neutral grounds at Plaidt, midway between Andernach and Ochtendung, a regular "Yale-Harvard" contest was waged, resulting in a 7-6 score in favor of the 7th Infantry. It was by far the best game witnessed in the entire Division series.

COMPANY GAMES

Company games formed the basis of the Division scheme of mass athletics and practically every company in the Division utilized the compulsory one hour a day to this play, leaving the optional hours for competitive athletics. Volley ball, playground ball, cage ball, etc., replaced the usual mass games as equipment was secured.

BASKETBALL

All the sixteen major units of the Division were represented in the elimination series for the basketball championship of the 3rd Division. The games were played according to a well balanced schedule arranged by the Division Athletic Officer. The series began on Feb. 16th and ended March 2nd. The rival teams met in two out of three game series and the inter-regimental rivalry was intense.

The 18th Field Artillery by defeating the 6th Engineers won the 3rd Division championship.

The 18th Field Artillery basketball team formed the 3rd Division team, but was eliminated in the IV Corps championship series when it was defeated by the 4th Division. The team was not disbanded, however, but continued to play exhibition games with strong visiting teams from the First and Second American Armies and from the S. O. S. Chaplain Manley, 18th F. A., and Lt. Teachout, 6th Engrs., coached the team.

Track Team Takes All American Honors in Germany

Company leagues were formed in all organizations and with every major unit in possession of one or more good basketball floors, basketball flourished as a spring sport.

The Corps and Army basketball tournaments were held in the Rhine Gymnasium at Andernach, as a floor constructed in an aviation hangar remodeled it into an ideal basketball court and boxing pavilion with a circus seat amphitheater.

SOCCER FOOTBALL

Four major soccer leagues were organized in the Division and played a round robin schedule during March and April. The four league champoins were the 10th Field Artillery, 76th Field Artillery, 18th Field Artillery, and the 7th Infantry, in their respective districts. The semi-finals and finals were played and the 18th Field Artillery became the 3rd Division champions.

Representing the 3rd Division, the 18th Field Artillery soccer team won the Corps championships and after defeating the various teams on the Rhine was eliminated in the A. E. F. championships by the 6th Division, who won the championship of the A. E. F.

Great enthusiasm was stirred up in the Division for the English game and numerous company and battalion leagues were organized.

A tour was arranged for a crack British team and the 4th Royal Scots Fusiliers of the Scotland Division was selected from the British Army on the Rhine to play the 3rd Division teams and toured the 3rd Division area. The Division team also journey to Mainz and played the 10th French Army team to a 1-1 draw.

PENTATHLON CHAMPIONSHIP

After preparation of the individual soldiers by drill in the company games, the All-Point-Company championships contests started April 21st with the standing broad jump. The contest was finished by May 15th, Bty. B, 18th Field Artillery, winning first place with a grand total of 2,054 points. Next in order were:

	Points
2—Co. B, 6th Engineers	1984
3—Bty. C, 18th F. A.	1897
4—Co. C, 4th Infantry	1884
5—Supply Co., 18th F. A.	1845

The individual winner in the All-Point Company championships was Sgt. John Briggette, Co. E, 30th Infantry.

Sgt. Briggette was presented with a silver loving cup as a prize for first place. Cups were also awarded to the next four contestants:
2—Sgt. Ernest D. Henry, 18th F. A.
3—Sgt. Thos. E. Carroll, 18th F. A.
4—Corp. Kenneth B. Wells, 6th Engrs.
5—Sgt. W. K. Hopton, 38th Infantry.

Practically every man in the Division competed in and during the contests; considerable new material for the championship 3rd Division track team was uncovered.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

Lack of equipment and the need of money for the purchase of equipment and prizes led to the establishment of a Division newspaper, The Watch on the Rhine, to boost Division athletics and to provide an athletic fund for the Division. The scope of the paper was rapidly enlarged to take in all Division activities.

DOUGHBOY

Doughboy fields were constructed throughout the Division area and company teams drilled in the technique of the game. Second Lt. Reese Williams, 30th Infantry, was appointed Doughboy instructor. The battalion season of inter-company play finished May 10th. May 10th to 15th were devoted to the play-off between battalions.

The elimination series for the Doughboy championship of the Division started on May 15th with teams from the 4th, 7th, 30th and 38th Infantry Regiments, the 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery, the 6th Engineers, and the 7th, 8th and 9th Machine Gun Battalions competing.

The final game of the tournament was played between the 38th Infantry and the 4th Infantry, the 38th winning the championship of the Division.

As champions of the 3rd Division and the IV Army Corps, the 38th Infantry team was anticipating a trip to Paris to compete for the A. E. F. championship when orders from G. H. Q. were received eliminating doughboy from the list of A. E. F. sports.

TENNIS AND GOLF

While the snow was still on the ground, officers' golf and tennis teams were picked to compete at Nice, France. In spite of continual rainy weather, tennis courts were constructed, rackets and nets secured in Cologne, and a Division tennis tournament commenced April 20th.

Lt. Paul L. Traynor, 30th Infantry, won the singles championship of the Division by defeating Lt. John A. Kreugh, 8th M. G. Battalion, in the final round.

The Division team, consisting of five singles players and two doubles teams, won the championship of the Amercian Army of Occupation, competing in the 3rd Army championships on the Coblenz courts May 2-5, 1919. The team consisted of: Lt. Paul Traynor, 30th Inf.; Lt. John Kreugh, 8th M. G. Bn.; Capt. Robert A. Love, 6th Engrs.; Chaplain C. C. Merrill, Div. Hdqrs., and Lt. H. D. Bowman, 9th M. G. Bn.

As the champions of the Army of Occupation, the 3rd Division team represented the A. of O. in the A. E. F. finals in Paris. After winning in the first two rounds the team was eliminated in the semi-finals in a close contest in which they three times carried the match to point match in their favor. With an abundant supply of tennis equipment and ideal summer weather, tennis competition in the 3rd Division has been keen.

SWIMMING

In April, 1919, candidates were called from all organizations of the Division to report to the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool at Neuwied, Germany, to try out for the 3rd Army swimming team. About thirty men responded and after training for two weeks in company with men from all parts of the A. of O., a meet was held to determine who should represent the 3rd Army in the A. E. F. swimming championships. Corp. Robert Grant, 3rd M. P. Co., 3rd Division, took third place in the 800-meter breast stroke and was chosen as one of the representatives of the 3rd Army in this event. Lt. Charles W. Nevin, 4th Inf., manager of the 3rd Division swimmers, was appointed manager of the 3rd Army team. These two were members of the 3rd Army team which on June 5th, 6th and 7th in Paris easily beat the teams from Advance and Intermediate S. O. S., Paris District, Le Mans Area, and G. H. Q., scoring a total of 24 points to an aggregate of 17 points for all their opponents.

In May a splendid tank was secured, and swimming in the Rhine was a favorite sport at the Andernach leave center.

TRACK AND FIELD

Activities in track events started early in the 3rd Division. The 38th Infantry started the season with a successful meet on the 25th of January in spite of the frozen ground. On Lincoln's birthday the first cross-country run in the A. of O. was run off at Andernach. The team from the 76th F. A. won from a field of nine teams over a four and one-half mile course.

Track equipment was practically unknown in the German villages, but enough for a start was uncovered in Coblenz and Cologne; cinder tracks were laid out by the various organizations, and during April a series of battalion and regimental meets were held, culminating in the 3rd Division track and field meet on April 12-15.

Summary of Events

100-yd. Dash—Capt. John E. Madden, Hdqrs. Troop; time, 10 3-5 seconds.
200-yd. Dash—Capt. Madden; time, 24 4-5 seconds.
440-yd. Run—Corp. Jackson, 4th Inf.; time, 60 seconds.
120-yd. High Hurdles—Corp. Fields, 18th F. A.; time, 20 1-5 seconds.
One-Mile Run—Corp. Redfern, 10th F. A.; time, :05:23.
Medley Relay—4th Inf. (Stevens, Jackson, Brinkman and Weingartner); time, :09:47 2-5.
880-yd. Run—Lt. Campbell, 30th Inf.; time, :02:24.
220-yd. Low Hurdles—Corp. Eastman, 18th F. A.; time, 27 4-5 seconds.
880-yd. Relay—18th F. A. (Eastman, Gross, Fields and Pedon); time, :01:46 2-5.
Tug-of-War—38th Infantry Team.
Hop, Step and Jump—Capt. J. E. Madden, Div. Hdqrs. 39 ft. 6 in.
16-lb. Shot Put—Poole, 4th Inf. 36 ft. 3 3-4 in.
Pole Vault—Sgt. Pedon, 18th F. A. 10 ft. 6 in.
Standing Broad Jump—White, 18th F. A., 9 ft. 6 1-4 in.
Running Broad Jump—Capt. J. E. Madden, Div. Hdqrs. 20 ft. 9 in.
Javelin—Lt. Crawford, 7th Inf., 138 ft. 3 1-2 in.
Discus—Poole, 4th Inf. 108 ft. 4 1-2 in.
Modified Marathon—Walunis, 10th F. A. (8 kilo.) time, 50:44.

A model athletic field consisting of a quarter mile cinder track, 220 yard straightaway, one of the finest baseball diamonds in the American Bridghead, a covered grandstand and bleachers, dressing rooms and dug-outs for the ball players, was constructed near Division Hdqrs., at Andernach.

After the 3d Division Meet, a Division track team was selected and trained in Andernach for the big 3d Army contests, held in Coblenz, April 24-26. 3d Division athletes won handily from the balance of the Army of Occupation in this meet with a total of 78 points, which was 11 more than was secured by their nearest competitor, the 89th Division. Capt. John E. Madden, 3d Division, was the individual star of the meet, taking

Invincible in Baseball, Champions A. of O. Second in A. E. F.

first in the Hop-Step and Jump and the 220 Yard Dash, and second in the Running broad Jump and 100-yard dash. The feature of the meet was the team work of the 3d Division, which scored in all team contests.

The Division Track Team competed in the A. E. F. Games in Paris. Notable performances were those of Pedon in the pole vault, Fields in the Hurdles, Lt. Campbell in the half mile and the three relay teams.

A goodly number of 3d Division men were members of the American team in the inter-allied games. Capt. Madden placed third in the Hop, Step and Jump, and first in the A. of O. Broad Jump. Lt. Campbell ran the half-mile on the U. S. Medley Relay Team, which won first place. Pedon and Fields ran on the 880 Yard A. of O. Relay Team.

BASEBALL

The American and National Leagues, respectively, of the 3d Division, played their opening games on April 16 and 17. The American League was composed of one team from each of the eight largest units in the Division—the 4th, 7th, 30th and 38th Infantry, the 6th Engineers and the 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery were represented.

In spite of interruption of the schedule caused by troop movements, seven of the original teams finished the season in July. The exception being the team representing the 7th Infantry, which withdrew in order to represent the Division in the Northern League of the 3d Army Championship Series.

The 4th Infantry won the pennant in the American League with 22 games won out of a total of 29 games played. The standing of the teams at the end of the season was as follows:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
4th Infantry	22	7	.759
6th Engineers	16	13	.552
38th Infantry	15	14	.520
18th Artillery	14	14	.500
30th Infantry	13	14	.481
10th Artillery	9	18	.333
76th Artillery	5	20	.200

In the National League were eight teams representing the smaller units of the Division. One team each from 3d Div. Hdqrs., 3d Sanitary, 3d Supply and 3d Ammunition Trains, 5th Field Signal Bn., and the 7th, 8th and 9th Machine Gun Battalions, composed the League. The Division Hdqrs. team led at the beginning of the season and as league leaders were defeated in a three-game series with the 7th Infantry baseball team, leaders in the American League, to determine which team should have the honor of representing the Division in the 3d Army League.

All teams with the exception of the 7th Mach. Gun Bn., which withdrew early in the season, owing to inability to release personnel for duty with team—finished the season in good order in July. Standings at the end of the season were as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

3d Ammunition Tn.	31	10	.756
3d Sanitary Tn.	29	13	.690
9th Machine Gun Bn.	25	16	.610
8th Machine Gun Bn.	25	16	.610
3d Division Hdqrs.	23	19	.548
5th Field Signal Bn.	19	22	.467
3d Supply Tn.	14	28	.333

NORTHERN LEAGUE

In the Northern League of the 3d Army Championship Series, the 3d Division won the pennant and the right to meet the 7th Division, pennant winners of the Southern League, by winning nine out of the ten games played.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
3d Division	9	1	.900
2d Division	7	3	.700
3d Army Troops	6	4	.600
1st Division	5	5	.500
4th Division	3	7	.300
3d Corps	0	10	.000

CHAMPS OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION

The 7th Division baseball team under orders to return to the "States," was at LeMans, France, and in order to settle the question of the baseball championship of the 3d Army, it was necessary for the 3d Division baseball team to journey there to meet them. Playing at LeMans on June 2, 3 and 4, they captured two out of three games and acquired the Championship of the 3d Army.

A. E. F. CHAMPIONSHIP

Having won the 3d Army championship, the 3d Division entered the lists against the 2d Division, 3d Army Troops, Tours, District of Paris, Nantes and Le Mans in competition for the baseball championship of the A. E. F.

After having played wonderful ball through the 3d Army series and the first half of the A. E. F. schedule, the club, crippled through injuries to some of its star players, and suffering from the strain of the long trip from the Rhineland, dropped two out of the three games with LeMans. According to the original schedule we would have played Le Mans on our home diamond in the final

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

RETURNING SOLDIERS WILL BE BOMBARDED WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT LIFE ALONG THE RHINE

"Well, what do you think of Germany?"

That's the question that every 3rd Division man is going to be asked several thousand times on his arrival in America.

Divisions which reached America soon after the armistice was signed explained at length just how the war was won. There is nothing more to be said on that question.

Now the good American citizen wants the ideas of the men who occupied Germany for eight long months.

He wishes to know their ideas of Germans, of the Germans' attitude toward the rest of the world, what the German thought of the war, and how Rhine wein lines up with vin rouge and vin blanc.

It's going to be up to you to answer these questions.

Possibly a regiment of magazine and newspaper writers have sojourned in the larger cities, lived in comparative luxury, and have written columns about "What the American Soldier Thinks of Germany."

What they knew of their subject is a matter for debate, but these are the opinions of a "buck" private who entered Germany with the 3rd Division on Dec. 1st, traveled all over the occupied area, was billeted in big cities and villages, has talked with all classes, tested the vintages of the Rhine and Moselle, and now starts home after eight months of "occupying."

No symptoms of Germany were felt by the 3rd Division during the march through Lorraine. In those quaint towns, for years under the Teuton yoke, the rejoicing at the sight of the Americans was pathetic.

Everywhere the inhabitants turned out to "Honeur les Allies," as banners proclaimed at the entrance of each town. In the majority of the windows were the best imitations of "Old Glory" that could be produced on short notice.

It is true that the number of stars in them varied slightly and sometimes the stripes were a little off color but they indicated the spirit of the maker and that was enough for the American soldier.

When a house was passed where there was no sign and no one turned out to cheer the troops word went around, "A German lives there. He's afraid to come out."

At last the border line was reached. The inhabitants pointed across it and said "Allemand."

To the soldier the vast expanse of land which lay beyond contained something that was to be new as well as terrible.

On December 1, the Third Division tramped across the bridges of the Moselle and entered Germany, proper.

Immediately the soldiers began to comment on the attitude of the inhabitants. There were no flags, no signs of welcome. When the long lines of whistling, singing boys swung down the narrow streets, which had but a few days before resounded with the feet of the retreating German army, stolid "herren" and curious "fraus" came out of their houses and gazed in wonder at the youth of the victors.

According to all advance "dope" the time had come for the American soldier to watch his step. He must be careful what he ate or drank. Poison might be placed in his food. German snipers might pick him off from any window.

On the first day's hike in Germany many of the men went thirsty rather than fill their canteens with water from a German faucet or well.

Then came the first German billet.

For the first time American soldiers were sent into houses to sleep instead of barns.

Naturally each soldier expected that the German inhabitants would exhibit great indignation at having their premises invaded.

Great was the surprise, therefore, when the German householder not only welcomed the Americans but insisted on them taking the best part of his house. Not content with this he went out and brought in straw which he placed on his parlor carpet that the Americans might sleep more easily.

Then to cap the climax the "hausfrau" insisted that her guests, for she would acept them as nothing else, have something to eat. Anything she had, she said, was theirs.

While she cooked and boiled, for the Americans were hungry as well as tired, her husband brought in apples and wine.

The first night of this procedure many of the soldiers were afraid to taste the delicacies for fear of a plot, but after that, when they saw that all lived through the ordeal, their first thoughts on reaching a town were to search for food and drink.

With the food and drink were praises of the Americans, how they won the war, how sorry the Germans were that they had been enemies and how they hoped to be friends. With these declarations were also stern denouncements of the former German government and the kaiser.

At times the fervor of these statements was a little too strong and then the soldier looked askance. But when he was offered food and drink, and the Germans refused to accept payment for the same, he found it difficult to look upon that as propaganda.

As the march continued the actions of the Germans were the same practically everywhere. The best was none too good for the Americans. They were so glad that they had come instead of the French or English.

And from English and French territory came the reports that the inhabitants there were just as glad that the invaders were not the barbarous Americans.

Finally when the Army of Occupation took up its permanent abode in Germany the American soldier had the opportunity to view the German in his everyday life, to talk with him, and learn his ideas.

Almost everywhere the Americans found the German women anxious to please and only too ready to accommodate. They seemed to be overjoyed at meeting a race of men who treated them with the respect and courtesy due a woman, instead of in the domineering manner to which they had always been accustomed.

Many of the German men, particularly the very old or the young men, were kindly to the Americans and apparently with no ulterior motive.

Others, however, were glad to do any favor, break any law, denounce their own country or race, if they believed they could profiit by such action.

In fact the action of the German merchants in selling articles which should have been considered almost sacred to them did more to earn the disrespect of the Americans than anything else.

The average German shopkeeper would adorn his windows with pictures of Americans kicking the kaiser or any other German if he believed he would make a few more sales by so doing.

There were two classes, though, by whom the Americans were received with open arms.

They were the fräuleins and the children.

At first it was the chocolate, soap, and other dainties that attracted the girls, but soon even they acquired a different aspect of the situation and their one ambition seemed to be to have Americans marry them and take them to America. Without a doubt the departure of the American divisions from Germany has left many broken hearts in many villages.

To the children the American was a hero. He was never too busy to play with them. He taught them other than games, he gave them candy, and better than all, he showed them how to play baseball.

Summarizing his opinions of the various classes of Germans he has met, the average American fails to find them much different from other European nations.

Intellectually they are plodders. Every German must learn so much in a certain time. As a result they are efficient in what they know, but their actions are almost mechanical.

That industry is one of their best attributes no one can deny. The entire German nation seems to enjoy working, and working hard and long. A week of hard work is nothing if on Sunday they can dress up, promenade and drink their wine. That is all the pleasure they ask.

But deep down in the heart of the American who has lived in Germany there is a feeling of distrust for the country and many things German.

He realizes that too often the kind words and the palaver are merely a blind to precede the asking of some favor.

He feels that the adult German of today has had the wrong training, has been given the wrong ideas of life, and that these ideas can never be changed.

In the mind of the American soldier the only hope for Germany is giving her children a few years of training such as they have had from American soldiers for the past eight months.

IN MEMORY

'Mid bands and banners marchin', somewhere in the U. S. A.—
Don't say it will not happen; it's bound to come some day.

Swinging along the avenue to the tune of a rapturous march,
Faces lit with a happy smile as we pass through Victory Arch.

We quickly turn our eyes to the right; the crowd is giving a cheer.
We find we are not forgotten by those whom we hold as dear.

But among the myriad faces, there is one face that is sad.
She looks at the smiling column, now minus her precious lad.

From her eye a tear-drop trickles, at the thought of her only one—
Somewhere in France is a little mound, the grave of her martyred son.

The men she sees now marching past are the ones by whom he fought.
It was they who buried the body of him whom her dimned eyes sought.

What kind of a grave has he? Have they marked the hallowed spot?
And is there a monument to him at the place where he was shot?

Men, can we meet the mother, and say we have done our best,
While we've neglected to place a stone for the son who lies at rest?

Let us consider the matter, for the cost to us is small,
Of a memorial to our buddies, who gave their life and all.

—R. A. Hermeling, Co. F, 3d Supply Tn.

Departure of Gen. Cruikshank Leaves Col. Raymond S. Pratt in Command of 3d F. A. Brigade

The departure of General Cruikshank for the States leaves Col. Raymond S. Pratt, 18th Field Artillery, as ranking officer of the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade. Lt. Col. S. B. Philpot succeeds Col. Herbst as commander of the 4th Infantry.

General Cruikshank arrived in the A. E. F. in July 1917, as a colonel of artillery with the First Division. When assigned to command the Third Field Artillery Brigade on May 27, 1918, he was still a colonel but was made a brigadier general a few days later. He remained in command of the Third Field Artillery Brigade until October 28th when he was transferred for duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and later with the First Corps, as Chief of Artillery.

In March, of this year, General Cruikshank returned to the command of the Third Field Artillery Brigade. Under his direction the entire Brigade was motorized, the first artillery brigade in the United States Army to have that distinction. He also was in command during the practice hike of the Brigade which attracted so much attention from high officials of all the Allied Armies.

Col. Herbst joined the Third Division November 16th, 1918. Prior to that time he was assistant Chief of Staff in G-3 of the Seventh Army Corps.

Lt. Col. Philpot, who relieved Col. Herbst has been with the Fourth Infantry for some time and is one of the best known officers in the Division. For the past month he has been in charge of the recruiting campaign in the area as well as aiding in organizing the 3rd Division Society.

PVT. LEVINE WINS OUT IN EGG-EATING CONTEST

A new sporting event has been inaugurated in the 3rd Division.

While a casual glance would indicate that only top sergeants are eligible for the competition, the fact is that the first contest was won by a private.

The game consists of determining who can eat the greatest number of hard-boiled eggs.

As might be expected, the spirit of battle developed in the Athletic Office at Division Headquarters. Pvt. Levine (we beg the public's pardon for mentioning that name so frequently but he intends to run for coroner in Jones County, Ala., when he returns to civil life) was the aggressor.

He boasted that he was the champion hard-boiled egg eater of the 3rd Division.

Sgt. Henry Franc, former A. of O. umpire, wagered 200 marks against Pvt. Levine's serge suit that he couldn't consume nine eggs.

Every egg was boiled for fifteen minutes. Pvt. Levine began operations. In twenty-nine minutes and forty-three seconds he not only did away with the nine eggs but had ordered the cook to prepare six more and was calling on the hens to speed up for the next day's competition.

Without a doubt the 200 marks and the concrete bicycle are his.

SOLDIERS ARE ENTITLED TO TRAVEL PAY TO THEIR HOMES

An enlisted man honorably discharged from the army is entitled to receive 5 cents a mile travel pay from place of discharge to his home or to the place where he entered the service, whichever he prefers.

In some cases, however, a man's home address will be different from what it was at the time he entered the service, due to the movement of his family during his absence, or similar circumstances.

In such an instance, if he wishes travel pay to his home, and that point is farther away than his former address, it will be necessary for him to make a claim for the extra mileage by applying to the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C., envelope to be marked "Travel Allowance."

Such a claim must be submitted in the form of an affidavit upon a blank form which may be obtained from any army recruiting officer, and will be accompanied by the soldier's original discharge certificate, or a true copy thereof, certified as such by an army recruiting officer. If the original discharge certificate is sent, it will be returned to the soldier after it has served its purpose.

"I see they voted the country bone-dry back in the States," said one Buck Private.

"Just as I expected," said the second B. P. "I knew my mother-in-law would put something over on me while I was away from home."—Trench and Billet.

MARNE MEN EXCEL IN SPORTS

(Continued from Page 6)

games of the season, but the necessity of selecting a team to represent the United States in exhibition games with the Canadians as part of the Allied Games, caused G. H. Q. to re-arrange the schedule and LeMans and the 3d Division as the two leading teams of the league were pitted against each other for the honor.

Traveling two days and nights by train and eight hours by truck to keep the engagement, the 3d Division split a double header with LeMans on their home grounds. LeMans won the rubber the next day.

Soldier crowds from 5,000 to 20,000 attended the Division baseball games and no big league team ever had as ardent supporters.

A feature of the big league games within the Division was the officiating. A staff of trained umpires and scorers was assembled at Division Hdqrs. prior to the opening of the season and were schooled in the national game. Two umpires and one scorer worked in all games and gave general satisfaction throughout the season.

Company Leagues flourished within each unit playing on alternate days from the Regimental teams.

The final standing of the A. E. F. League was as follows:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
LeMans	15	3	.833
3d Division	15	6	.714
Nantes	14	7	.667
2d Division	13	8	.619
Tours	10	11	.476
3d Army Troops	9	12	.428
Paris	5	16	.238
G. H. Q.	3	15	.167

ORGANIZATION

The athletic organization of the Division was maintained by Athletic Officers in each unit. An athletic bulletin was published weekly at Division Hdqrs. and numerous meetings of Regimental Athletic Officers were held. Within the regiments bulletins and conferences carried on the plans.

ROSTER OF ATHLETIC OFFICERS

Capt. Gordon H. Dickson, 10th F. A., Division Athletic Officer.

Capt. P. A. Payne, 7th Infantry, Asst. Division Athletic Officer.

4th Infantry

Major E. V. Morrow, M. C., Regimental Athletic Officer.

7th Infantry

Lt. R. E. Tucker, Regimental Athletic Officer.

30th Infantry

Capt. C. F. E. Nelson, Regimental Athletic Officer.

38th Infantry

Capt. C. D. Caldwell, Regimental Athletic Officer.

10th Field Artillery

Lt. N. D. Gordon, Regimental Athletic Officer.

18th Field Artillery

Chaptain J. A. Manley, Regimental Athletic Officer.

76th Field Artillery

Capt. H. N. Schwartzkopf, Regimental Athletic Officer.

6th Engineers

Capt. S. L. Kuhn, Regimental Athletic Officer.

3d Supply Train

Lt. John W. Parsons, Train Athletic Officer.

3d Ammunition Train

Chaplain M. R. Foshay, Train Athletic Officer.

3d Sanitary Train

Capt. Zeno Holt, Train Athletic Officer.

5th Field Signal Bn.

Lt. S. E. Jordan, Battalion Athletic Officer.

3d Military Police

Lt. Webster F. Putnam, Unit Athletic Officer.

Headquarters Troop

Lt. Stiles, Troop Athletic Officer.

7th Machine Gun Bn.

Chaplain David Lamb, Battalion Athletic Officer.

8th Machine Gun Bn.

Lt. Donald Campbell, Battalion Athletic Officer.

9th Machine Gun Bn.

Lt. C. E. Snyder, Battalion Athletic Officer.

MOUNTED EVENTS

Polo on horse back, Horse Racing and numerous other sports were taken up by organizations sufficiently equipped.

Numerous athletic meets were staged at various times by different units and on July 4th, each organization celebrated Independence Day with a two hour athletic program in the morning. The Division baseball team played a double header with the Tours Club in the afternoon and open-air boxing in three towns in the evening, completed the day's program.

Marne Day, July 15, commemorating the Division's participation in the second battle of the Marne was similarly celebrated.

Athletic Day, August 2, was the concluding athletic event in Germany.

The 3d Division leaves Germany, Champions of the Army of Occupation in the five major sports: Baseball, Track, Tennis, Boxing and Wrestling.

PROFIT IN SUNDAY BALL

Major league baseball will never be a real profitable undertaking until every city in both major league circuits is able to stage Sunday games, according to some of the moguls. Sunday ball in New York State this year will spell the difference between profit and loss for the Giants, Dodgers and Yankees, and practically insures some velvet for the owners of these clubs that they could not expect if the old order of things remained.

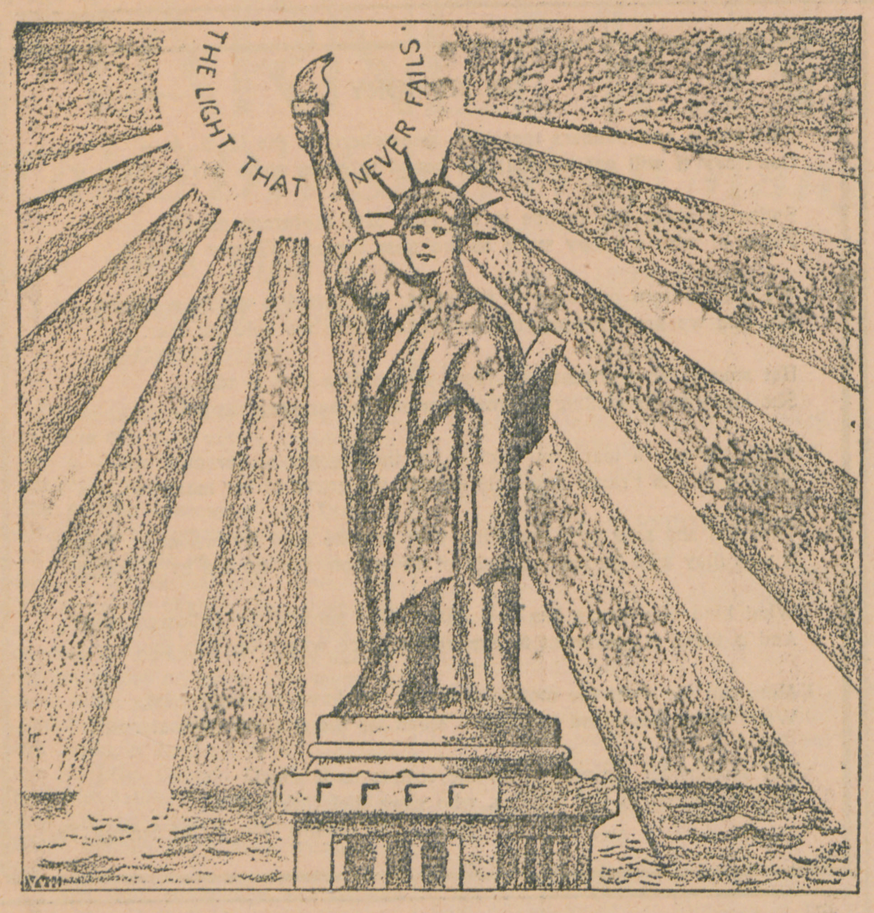
Only three major league cities are closed to Sunday baseball now. They are Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and in these five clubs are affected. Boston would be one of the greatest baseball cities in the country if the game could go on the first day of the week, and Philadelphia and Pittsburg are in just about the same predicament.

The time is not far distant when Pennsylvania will roll into line with a Sunday baseball law. The lawmakers of the Keystone state, says an exchange, recently rejected legalized boxing, but from Pittsburg and Philadelphia comes information that baseball on Sunday as a proposition will win more interest in the halls of the legislature than boxing in any kind of bill. Boston owners are not so sanguine. Massachusetts can not break loose from the "blue law" influence of years ago.

The king business is "going" so fast that the world's republics now exceed the monarchies 29 to 21. Before the Great War, kingdoms and republics were about equally divided. Now, the number of republics is soon to be further augmented by several new states. The largest republic is China, with 400 million inhabitants, and the smallest San Marino, with only 11,000.

FOLLOW THAT IMPULSE!

NOW, WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THAT PLACE?— BILL WOULD KNOW BUT WHAT THE HECK IS BILLS ADDRESS? IF I HAD ONLY SUBSCRIBED TO THE WATCH ON THE RHINE I WOULDN'T HAVE LOST TRACK OF THOSE THINGS
GOSH IM GLAD I SUBSCRIBED TO THE WATCH ON THE RHINE EVERY TIME I GET A COPY IT FEELS LIKE MEETING MY OLD BUDDIES AGAIN.
DON'T BE LIKE THIS GUY
SEND IN YOUR YEARS SUBSCRIPTION NOW
TO THE WATCH ON THE RHINE



PRINTING SOLDIER PAPER IN HUN SHOPS MET MANY DIFFICULTIES

With this issue The Watch on the Rhine bids its readers "Auf Wiedersehen" but not farewell.

The task of trying to print an American newspaper for the 3rd Division with German equipment is fini. The next issue will come from an American press, will be set on American linotypes, and will be distributed in America.

For approximately six months the staff of The Watch on the Rhine have been attempting to give the Marne Division the latest news. In doing this it has been necessary to practically confiscate a German newspaper office, to threaten German paper dealers, to argue with German printers, and even to kidnap interpreters.

When The Watch on the Rhine first began publication the staff watched for the first issue with even more curiosity than the subscribers.

They wondered just what it would look like; whether it would resemble a real American sheet or have the appearance of the Berliner Zeitung.

When the first copy came off the press without displaying any signs of Teutonism a great sigh of relief went up from all who had a hand in its making.

After the first issue events ran rather smoothly. The linotype operators wrestled with the German machines until they could pin them to the mat in time that made the German operators dizzy. The makeup men scouted around the German shop picking up a lead here, a rule there, and making what they couldn't find.

At first the Germans could not understand why the Americans did not care to use their type, the kind that rambles over the page like an old English letter full of Rhine wine. After a time, however, they learned to stand back and let the Americans get their paper out as they wished.

Probably the majority of them are still wondering today how it was ever accomplished.

For the editorial staff the work was not quite so difficult.

They did not have to bother with German mechanisms, but they did have many battles with the language of the land.

It was necessary on every occasion to ring in as many German and French phrases as possible, just to let the readers at home know their soldiers were linguists. That necessitated a Franco-German dictionary, which was probably the hardest worked book in the office.

Gathering the news of the Division was not so difficult. While it was impossible to please all ranks with every article, none of the staff went to the guard house, although they bordered on it several times.

In getting the feature stories on old castles and the legends of the Rhine various subterfuges were used. As the only man on the entire force who could speak German was an interpreter, the reporters were forced to devise a scheme of communication of their own. Sometimes they were able to obtain the services of an interpreter, but more often they merely waved their hands, pointed and yelled "Amerikanischer Zeitung."

Usually that was sufficient, and the German appealed to hustled around to get the desired information.

As the legends of the Rhine are almost as sacred as the Scripture to the Germans, they were very anxious about the methods used in printing them in The Watch on the Rhine. Usually they thought the pictures accompanying them were excellent, but frequently they groaned over the lack of respect the American writers evidenced for their hallowed institutions.

At other times when they read The Watch on the Rhine, for many Germans in the 3rd Division area carefully perused its columns each week, they discovered legends of which they had never heard. Possibly they had been created in the brain of some enthusiastic scribe, but the Germans did not doubt their veracity. With them a legend is a legend, no matter where it comes from. The result is that the Stadt Museum of Andernach, which has kept a file of The Watch on the Rhine, now boasts a more complete history of the Rhine valley than it ever had before.

To cover military events the reporters, who were all enlisted men, frequently found that they must approach extremely high-ranking officers to gain the information they desired.

At first some of them were inclined to seek a "top" sergeant and get his permission to speak to the officer in question. "Top" sergeants were not always handy, however, so finally the reporters risked military customs and breezed away. They found that the average officer did not consider a newspaper man a soldier and consequently much red tape and many embarrassing situations were avoided.

The artists had troubles of their own. They asserted that in an atmosphere of "honey wagons" and musty wine cellars it was impossible for them to give their work the aesthetic touch needed. Once introduced to the contents of the musty cellars, however, they forgot about temperament and drew old castles, ancient walls, fräuleins, strassen putzers, or anything else, without batting an eye.

Probably the greatest strain of continuing the newspaper fell upon the business force. Besides seeing that the paper was delivered each week, they had to care for a financial situation which would have baffled a Morgan. Sometimes subscriptions were paid in marks, sometimes in francs. With the rate of exchange constantly changing, the bookkeepeers worked themselves baldheaded trying to estimate whether the paper was making money or going bankrupt.

At present they claim to have inside information on the subect, but it is believed this is a halucination due to overwork.

Despite all the trouble and worry, the staff has enjoyed putting out The Watch on the Rhine. They have felt throughout that they had the support of the officers and men, and nothing better could be asked.

Many of the men who originated The Watch on the Rhine and kept it going in Germany may not be with the paper when it appears in the United States. Arrangements have been made, however, to assure the men who stay with the Division, as well as those who return to civil life, that they will be given a newspaper just as good, and probably better, which will keep them in touch with each other and their days in the A. E. F.

DIVISION NEWSPAPER WILL KEEP MEN IN TOUCH

No matter what its personnel, location or formation may be, the 3rd Division will always be the favorite of the men who belonged to it in the A. E. F., and no matter whether they remain under the colors or return to civil life they will always be interested in it.

The Watch on the Rhine, official newspaper of the Marne Division, will be maintained in the United States, as is already known.

Where the office of the paper will be located is still undecided but regardless of its situation it will continue to voice the opinions and sentiments of the Division and also of the men who belonged to it during the campaigns in France and the occupation of Germany.

While The Watch on the Rhine will be strictly the newspaper of the Division the 3rd Division Society will have its headquarters in the same offices and the two enterprises will work side by side.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

Colonel Prescott is at present Brigade Commander, and seems to fit right into the job, as everything seems to be running the same as usual. Keep it up, Colonel.

The news that all the "bucks" can wear serge uniforms and russet shoes is very welcome, and we're glad of it. No man in the world can look better than one of our clean-cut fellows with a serge suit, a shave and a shine. So hereafter, when the girls say, "Oh! Serge!" they won't mean the "top kick;" they'll mean you. That ought make a lot of the boys "re-up." How about you?

The following officers and men have been transferred to the 8th Infantry and will spend most of the Fall and Winter months on the Rhine: Capt. Thomas L. Lamoreaux, who by the way was born in the Army, his father having been an army officer before him; Captain H. P. Hallowell, whose company distinguished itself by having the highest shooting average in the A. E. F. rifle competitions and qualified an officer and an enlisted man in the LeMans Shoot, where both won medals in their respective classes; Capt. V. L. Richmond, an ex-instructor at the famous Culver Military Academy in the States; 1st Lt. T. B. Steele; 1st Lt. David Jones; 1st Lt. L. S. Stickney; 2d Lt. R. B. Wheeler; Pvt. C. L. Beck; Saddler M. Utsman; Pvt. H. Compton; Pvt. J. Workman; Pvt. W. Johnson; Pvt. S. Shaffer; Pvt. J. Koney; Pvt. Clay Parmann; Cpl. J. D. Hanny; Pvt. J. S. Farley; Sgt. H. Otto; Cpl. A. T. Higgins; Pvt. L. Herzberg; Pvt. J. Magey; Sgt. J. Tibe; Pvt. S. Wray; Pvt. J. I. McDonald; Pvt. W. Neudekow; Pvt. J. R. Jones; Pvt. E. H. Ward; Pvt. W. E. Kellner; Pvt. P. K. Bilkowski; Mess Sgt. J. Somers; Sgt. R. B. Griffin; Pvt. N. P. Austin; Pvt. L. Shaffer; 1st Sgt. R. McClellan; Sgt. J. C. McLagan; Pvt. B. Tolson; Cpl. J. Boggs; Cpl. W. Valeri; Mechanic G. Barrasca; Pvt. T. Hughes; and Pvt. W. Trott.

A pretty good showing of 7th Infantry "Stickers." What?

It will give a thrill of pride in their old organization when all present 7th Infantry men see the movies of the Victory Parade in Paris, and note that Capt. Lortz, Hdqrs. Co., and the 7th Inf. colors had the right of the line and led the American column under the Arc d' Triomphe, immediately after the Generals of the allied armies rode through, when the chains allowing passage under the Arch had been cut for the first time since about 1871. We all want to see those motion pictures when we get back to God's country.

Lt. J. J. Haley has just been placed in command of "B" Company. Lt. Haley was manager of the Division "Chop Suey" Show up to the time the men were returned to their companies for the homeward voyage, and he may be able to find time to act as Entertainment Officer on board ship with some of the members of his old troupe, and his pet ham hound "Jerry."

In one day the 7th Infantry booked approximately 900 subscriptions to The Watch on the Rhine. That's going pretty strong, but by the time your ship gets to the other side of the Atlantic you ought to have your company signed up for 100 percent. What are you going to do about it?

All the companies and detachments in the 7th Infantry are getting set to establish an exceptionally fast loading record, and by the time you read this some company will have beaten all the others in getting their baggage aboard the cars.

Keep your hands out of your pockets when you get to Brest, or wherever it may be, and on the way there keep your head, arms and legs inside the cars while they are in motion. It's too late now to lose out in the race for home, and you are all going home winners in every sense of the word. Just wait and see if America has forgotten the regular divisions. I'll say She Aint!

And now that we are "all loaded," how happy we are! Gee! Aint it "a grand and glorious feelin'?" Are yer laffin?

30th INFANTRY BEATS 310th IN EXCITING BALL ENCOUNTER

Mayen, August 3—One of the most exciting games of the season was the win of the 30th Inf. over the 310 M. T. C. champions of the Coblenz area, by a score of 5 to 1.

Hegna, of the winners, held his opponents safe at all critical points of the game. The only run scored by the losers happened in the seventh inning when a single took a bad hop through the center fielders legs and went for a triple, the runner crossing the pan before the inning was over.

The game was witnessed by a big crowd and a bale of marks and francs changed hands on the game.

30th Infantry	0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0—5
310 M. T. C.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Batteries—Hegna and Burkholder; Smith and Johnson.

FIGHTING MARNE DIVISION HOMEWARD BOUND AT LAST

(Continued from page 1)

In a few days only the 1st Division and the units designated as the forces to occupy Germany for the next few months will remain.

Organizations comprising 3rd Division Headquarters will commence their movement at 5:40 a. m. Monday and two more trains leaving that day will carry the remainder of the Marne men.

While the destination in the United States of the Division and the camp to which it will be sent is somewhat of an uncertainty, complete data is on hand as to the route followed to Brest and the name and departure of the ship which will carry Division Headquarters.

Telegraphic information from Brest is to the effect that Headquarters will sail on the "Prinz Friederich Wilhelm," one of the finest of the former kaiser's boats. In the pre-war days this ship carried the German emperor on three cruises which embraced practically all parts of the world.

It is fitting that it should now transport the headquarters of an organization which played such an important part in frustrating its former owner's plans for world domination.

According to the information this ship will sail from Brest on Aug. 14th.

The first train carrying Division Headquarters organizations will arrive in the port of embarkation at 5:02 p. m. Aug. 13th. Train No. 24 will arrive there at 9:36 p. m. the same date, and Train No. 25 will reach Brest at 1:43 the morning of Aug. 14th.

The route followed took the 3rd Division through some of the cities of Belgium and France whose names were frequently heard in connection with many of the greatest struggles of the war.

The itinerary includes Bonn, Cologne, Aix La Chapelle, Liege, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Valenciennes, Amiens, Arras, Alencon, Vitre, Rennes, St. Brieuc, Guincamp, Morlaix, and Brest.

From there the route will be, the Atlantic, Hoboken (or some other American port), camp, and "civvies."

GOING HOME

IS THE THOUGHT UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF THE MEN OF THE THIRD DIVISION TODAY

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

IS GOING WITH YOU

WITHIN A SHORT TIME AFTER REACHING THE GOOD OLD U. S. A. MANY OF YOU MEN WILL ENTER CIVILIAN LIFE AGAIN AND FOR A SHORT TIME FORGET THE MANY TIES OF YOUR MILITARY SERVICE—BUT FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. AFTER BEING HOME A FEW WEEKS AND HAVE VISITED EVERYONE YOU CAN THINK OF, BACK INTO YOUR MIND WILL CREEP A DESIRE TO KNOW JUST WHERE YOUR BUDDY IS, AND WHAT HE IS DOING. AND TOO, THE INTEREST YOU HAVE SHOWN IN THE WELFARE OF THE OLD THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION TELLS US THAT YOUR DESIRE WILL NOT STOP WITH KNOWING WHERE YOUR BUDDY IS, FOR YOU WILL WANT TO KNOW HOW THE OLD OUTFIT AS WELL, IS GETTING ALONG AND WHO IS IN COMMAND OF THE OLD BATTERY OR COMPANY. THIS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ONLY BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE WATCH ON THE RHINE FOR ONE YEAR BEFORE YOU LEAVE FOR HOME. THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS—

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

AMERICAN MONEY, SEVEN FRANCS OR SIXTEEN MARKS. MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS.

THIS AMOUNT WILL GIVE YOU A PAID-UP SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE YEAR, BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1, 1919. IN CASE OF THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR THREE OR SIX MONTHS, THE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION WILL BEGIN WITH THE TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT PAID PERIOD.

YOU WANT TO KEEP THE SPIRIT OF THE DIVISION UP TO ITS PRESENT HIGH STANDARD, YOUR WIFE, MOTHER, FATHER, SWEETHEART, SISTER AND FRIENDS WANT TO READ THIS PAPER AS MUCH OR MORE THAN YOU DO. DON'T DISAPPOINT THEM, FOR THEY ARE EXPECTING YOU TO HAVE IT SENT REGULARLY TO THEIR HOME. GO TO YOUR COMPANY OR BATTERY REPRESENTATIVE, AND BE SURE HE PLAINLY WRITES YOUR NAME, AND ADDRESS.

"NOUS RESTERONS LA"